April 2014

Prevention and Rapid Response for Avian Influenza (H5 and H7) in Virginia

Avian influenza (AI) is a viral infection of birds caused by a group of viruses known as type A influenzas. AI viruses are classified as either highly pathogenic AI (HPAI) or low pathogenic AI (LPAI), based on the genetic features of the virus and the severity of disease in poultry. While most AI viruses are LPAI and usually result in mild or asymptomatic infections, HPAI viruses are associated with very high morbidity and mortality rates in poultry, up to 90 to 100 percent.

This prevention and rapid response plan was developed immediately following the outbreak of LPAI (H7N2) in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia during 2002. The Valley outbreak infected 197 poultry flocks and 4.7 million turkeys and chickens. Since 2002, the Emergency Disease Management Committee (EDMC) also known as the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force (VPDTF), comprised of industry and government representatives, has met at least quarterly to review and update this plan. The plan was designed to prevent and respond to the more likely scenario of another LPAI outbreak rather than an outbreak of H5N1 HPAI. While the federal government will direct eradication of HPAI, the Virginia LPAI plan contains biosecurity and surveillance measures beneficial against LPAI and HPAI.

Furthermore, numerous mostly harmless strains of mild avian influenza exist throughout the world in wild bird populations, swine, etc, and despite strict biosecurity from time to time a commercial flock will become exposed to non-H5 or H7 subtype LPAI virus. With Virginia's high level of surveillance for H5 and H7 LPAI, it is possible that routine testing will detect antibodies for a non-H5 or H7 virus. Response to non-H5 and H7 subtypes will be according to Appendix 18.

Despite the safeguards in place to reduce the chances of an outbreak of the H5N1 – "Asian" HPAI, Virginia must be prepared to respond to an outbreak of HPAI in the Commonwealth or nearby states. A positive PCR diagnosis of H5 or H7 virus coupled with classical HPAI clinical symptoms with mortality of 30 percent or greater requires immediate (within 24 hours) depopulation and onsite disposal of the infected flock. Appendix 20 contains guidelines to protect the health and safety of flock depopulation teams responding to an HPAI outbreak. Appendix 21 contains additional protocols pertaining specifically to a HPAI outbreak.

Definitions

"Poultry" means all domesticated birds, including backyard poultry, used for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for the breeding these categories of birds, as well as fighting cocks used for any purpose.

Birds that are kept in captivity for any reason other than those reasons referred to in the preceding paragraph, including those that are kept for shows, races, exhibitions, competitions or for breeding or selling these categories of birds as well as pet birds, are not considered to be poultry.

"Region" means a geographic area of the Commonwealth comprising a concentration of poultry reasonably segregated from other concentrations of poultry. Virginia contains five poultry regions: the Shenandoah Valley, Central Virginia, Southeastern Virginia, the Eastern Shore, and Southwestern Virginia.

Biosecurity

Each poultry company will maintain strict biosecurity programs governing all aspects of their operations. VPF will maintain industry-wide recommended biosecurity guidelines (Appendix 1). Poultry companies are encouraged to follow the VPF or equivalent guidelines or more stringent procedures as they deem prudent. Companies will conduct an internal or external audit of their biosecurity procedures on an approximately annually basis. VDACS will provide educational materials to small hobby producers as part of routine surveillance events such as fairs, poultry shows, auctions, swap meets, and other events where poultry is co-mingled. These materials will cover information concerning biosecurity and poultry diseases. Presentations are given to poultry clubs, 4-H clubs, and small hobby farmers throughout the state to increase their awareness of biosecurity practices.

Routine Surveillance

Movement into Virginia[1] - Virginia poultry processors will not import into the state nor should VDACS permit poultry to enter the Commonwealth without a state-certified negative virus detection (Antigen capture Immunoassay [ACIA, eg Flu-Detect], PCR, virus isolation or other approved test) and/or antibody test (AGID or other approved test) for Avian Influenza subtypes H5 and H7 pursuant to VDACS proclamations issued pursuant to Chapter 27, Article 1.1, Section 3.1.741.4 of the Code of Virginia. The requirements are outlined in Appendix 2.

In State Surveillance – All commercial poultry flocks will be tested according to the VDACS Routine Non-epidemic AI Surveillance Testing (Appendix 3).

Disposal

VPF will facilitate disposal agreements with local and mega-landfills to receive flocks.

The VPF will facilitate disposal agreements with rendering facilities to receive flocks.

[1] Excepted from these requirements are poultry imported by poultry companies into Virginia for slaughter, which will fall under the In State Surveillance protocol discussed below and in Appendix 3.

Emergency Management Disease Committee (EMDC), also known as the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force (VPDTF)
The VPF has established the VPDTF, which will consist of VDACS, VPF, Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE), Virginia Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, USDA APHIS, VDEQ, VDH, local emergency management, WVDA, Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, and at least one representative of each of the poultry companies. The VPDTF will meet at least quarterly to review and update contingency plans related to poultry health emergencies, including but not limited to, prevention, rapid response, and carcass disposal. The VPDTF will conduct exercises at a minimum of at least once every five years. A list of participants is included in Appendix 22.

Diagnostic Resources
Appendix 24 contains a summary of VDACS diagnostic resources.

Rapid Response
As a matter of protocol, VDACS will immediately notify the relevant poultry company veterinarian or live production director of any non-negative test results to obtain additional samples (serum and swabs) for follow-up testing as referenced in Appendix 4. VDACS will also notify the USDA-APHIS Assistant District Director and the VPF, except when initial testing by antibody detection test shows an atypical reactor not clearly positive on at least one sample.

If VDACS notifies a poultry company of non-negative test results, the poultry company will visit the farm to determine the presence of any clinical symptoms and collect additional samples for further testing as needed.

All non-negative samples are sent to National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) for confirmation. NVSL is the only lab that can confirm H5/H7 test results.

When notified by VDACS of an initial non-negative test result, the VPF will notify the other poultry companies in accordance with Appendix 27. VPF, VDACS, and USDA will consult and coordinate conference calls/meetings as needed. (Note: If the case involves a WVA flock that is part of a VA poultry complex, the WVDA plan will apply and the VA task force will consult with WVDA prior to initiating communications activities in VA.)
Poultry companies will immediately notify VDACS of any non-negative test results not obtained from VDACS labs.

When the first positive AI flock is diagnosed by NVSL or sooner if determined necessary by the state veterinarian in commercial or noncommercial poultry, the poultry companies will, region-wide, cease all routine farm visits and immediately notify all growers in the region within 24 hours. VDACS, with guidance from VPF, will notify its list of vendors, utilities, and government agencies utilizing the VPDTF Biosecurity Notification List within 24 hours via the Virginia Poultry Disease Alert System and request immediate cessation of all non-essential farm visits. The

Biosecurity Notification List will be maintained and reviewed by VDACS and VPF. The State Veterinarian, with input from the VPDTF, will consider appropriate restrictions on litter spreading.

Quarantines

The relevant poultry company will quarantine suspect AI positive farms per VPF Company Quarantine Requirements (Appendix 8). In addition, the relevant poultry company will quarantine farms with non-negative test results, exempting movement of eggs within the Commonwealth of Virginia pending their disinfection and proper biosecurity, pending test results of any samples sent to NVSL. VDACS will quarantine farms with confirmed positive flocks.

Depopulation and Disposal

A. Methods for depopulation and disposal should follow guidance in 9 CFR 56 (a) and (b).
When a flock is depopulated, proper disposal options include the following:
1. Rendering at VDACS-approved rendering facilities according to VDACS Transport of AI Positive Flocks to Rendering Requirements (Appendix 10). All routine grower visits to these facilities must cease immediately.
2. Onsite composting (Appendix 16 contains guidelines)
3. Incineration
4. Disposal at a permitted solid waste landfill in accordance with VDACS Transport of AI Positive Flocks to Landfill Requirements (Appendix 9) and the DEQ Requirements for Disposal of Infected Bird Carcasses in Sanitary Landfills (Appendix 15). All routine grower visits to these facilities must cease immediately. (The VPF has entered into an agreement with Charles City County landfill to receive carcasses from processor members of the VPF through September 30, 2018. Appendix 17 contains information about the agreement.)
5. Burial on the premises if a suitable site is available in accordance with state requirements.
6. Other approved methods

VDACS should work with the Virginia Department of Transportation to ensure the availability of an immediate variance on truck weight requirements for vehicles transporting AI-infected carcasses. VDACS will work with environmental agencies, state police, local law enforcement, municipalities involved in disposal issues.

B.

Controlled marketing of LPAI H5 or H7 positive or exposed flocks may be considered as a method of depopulation. It must be approved by the State Veterinarian in consultation with USDA APHIS. Follow guidelines set forth in 9 CFR 56.5 (c). If controlled marketing is authorized, refer to Appendix 23 for management protocol.

C.

Indemnity may be requested from USDA for depopulation and disposal of an infected or exposed poultry flock as well as cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials from those flocks. 9 CFR 56 requires that payment of indemnity be performed under a compliance agreement. It also requires that a written flock management plan be developed for infected or exposed flocks. Sample templates for these required documents are found in Appendix 25 and Appendix 26, respectively. Specific guidance on the procedures and documentation required to receive indemnity are found in the APHIS VS Guidance Documents: Procedures for flock plans, compliance agreements, and indemnity claims in cases of H5/H7 Low-Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) infection in poultry.

Surveillance in an Outbreak

Within 48 hours of any H5 or H7 positive diagnosis in commercial or noncommercial[2] poultry and for a minimum of 21 days after the last diagnosed case, the poultry companies will implement, regionwide, VDACS' Enhanced AI Surveillance Testing (Appendix 4). The poultry companies will conduct VDACS Dead Bird Barrel AI Surveillance Testing **within a minimum of a 2-mile radius and on any other high-risk contact farms** (Appendix 11). If more than five farms are diagnosed positive, VDACS should ask USDA APHIS to assist with region-wide barrel surveillance. If the outbreak involves more than five positive farms, beginning 21 days after the last positive flock diagnosis and for 42 days thereafter, surveillance will be according to VDACS Scale-down AI Surveillance Testing (Appendix 5). Virginia regions are defined on page 2 of the plan.

Vaccination

In the event of an outbreak, the VPDTF will deliberate on the use of vaccine and make recommendations to the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian will consider approving the use of vaccine according to VDACS AI Vaccination Protocol (Appendix 12) or another scientifically valid protocol. (**Note: APHIS approval would need to be requested as well**.) Companies using AI vaccines would be required to use Antigen Detection tests or have means to differentiate infected vaccinated birds such as Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals (DIVA) vaccination strategies.

[2] Based on epidemiological factors, the task force will consider the scope of enhanced testing needed to address risks posed by a diagnosis in noncommercial poultry.

Quarantine Release
Cleaning and disinfecting of premises, litter handling, and releasing premises from state quarantine will be done according to VDACS Quarantine Release Requirements (Appendix 13). (Appendix 14 contains protocol for release of table egg layer flocks under quarantine.)

Applicability of this Plan
This plan shall apply to poultry producers and related facilities operating within Virginia unless producers are more closely associated with the poultry operations of an adjoining state. Poultry producers and operations on Virginia's Eastern Shore may be managed in the event of an AI outbreak according to the Maryland and Delaware Initial State Response and Containment Plan (ISRCP), as those operations are routinely more closely associated with the Delmarva poultry industry. Some poultry producers and operations along the Virginia-North Carolina border may be managed in the event of an AI outbreak according to the North Carolina ISRCP, as some of those operations are associated with a poultry complex based in North Carolina.

Communicating with the Public During an Outbreak
Providing factual information to the public and small poultry producers through news media is an important aspect of responding to an outbreak of avian influenza. VPF will look for guidance to the AI Communications Response Manual developed by the National Chicken Council and the National Turkey Federation. Media inquiries should be directed to industry, state, and federal public information officers as necessary. Virginia Poultry Breeders Association and Virginia Cooperative Extension Service may be utilized to communicate AI events to hobby producers.

Public Information Officers:
Virginia Poultry Federation – Hobey Bauhan, 540-433-2451
Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services – Elaine Lidholm, 804-786-7686
USDA APHIS - USDA APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs – To be determined, 301-734-7799"

APPENDICES

1. VPF Biosecurity Guidelines
2. VDACS Testing Requirements for Movement of Birds into Virginia
3. VDACS Routine, Non-epidemic, In-State AI Surveillance Testing
4. VDACS Enhanced AI Surveillance Testing (During Outbreak)
5. VDACS Scale-down AI Surveillance Testing (Post-outbreak)
6. Open
7. Open
8. VPF Company Quarantine Requirements
9. VDACS Transport of AI Positive Flocks to Landfill Requirements
10. The Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Landfills document
11. VDACS Dead Bird Barrel AI Surveillance Testing
12. VDACS AI Vaccination Protocol
13. VDACS Quarantine Release Requirements
14. VDACS Quarantine Release Requirements (Table Egg Layers)
15. DEQ Requirements for Disposal of Infected Bird Carcasses in Sanitary Landfills
16. Extension Guidelines for Composting Carcasses
17. Information on Landfill Use Agreement with Charles City County and Waste Management, Inc.
18. Responding to Non-H5/H7 Cases
19. Open
20. Depopulation Team Health and Safety Guidelines
21. HPAI Protocols
22. Poultry Health Contacts
23. Controlled marketing protocol
    a. Controlled marketing checklist
24. VDACS Diagnostic Resources
25. Compliance Agreement Template
26. Flock Plan Template

27. VPF-Poultry Company Notification Protocol

Appendix 1 Biosecurity Program Poultry Industry

As of June 2004

The Virginia Poultry Federation (VPF) is an association representing all sectors of the poultry and egg industries in Virginia. The VPF recommends the following guidelines as a set of biosecurity measures that every poultry processor should adopt as a minimum; processors are encouraged to go beyond these basic steps as they determine practical.

Biosecurity is a critical component of a poultry company's poultry health program. Following strict biosecurity guidelines can reduce the chances that diseases such as avian influenza will come into contact with commercial poultry operations.

Biosecurity Program for Virginia's Poultry Industry

1.0 SERVICE TECHS AND BREEDER SERVICING CREW

1.1. Park a minimum of 50' from first poultry house you approach when possible, unless onboard or hand disinfectant sprayers are used.
1.2. Keep windows closed on farms.
1.3. Service Technicians must put on clean coveralls, hairnets and boots (rubber or disposable) prior to entering poultry houses.
1.4. Clean and disinfect all equipment before entering houses.
1.5. Use hand sanitizer or disposable gloves before entering and when exiting houses.
1.6. Clean & disinfect vehicles inside daily, outside weekly.

2.0 FEED MILL

2.1. Wash trucks to remove mud and debris to the extent needed to allow effective operation of onboard disinfectant sprayers.
2.2. Clean and disinfect the cabs on feed trucks with aerosol product daily. Spray the floors and pedals with approved disinfectant.
2.3. Tires should be sprayed with an approved disinfect before entering a farm.

3.0 HATCHERY

3.1. All drivers are to wear disposable boots or rubber boots that have been properly cleaned and disinfected.
3.2. Tires should be sprayed with an approved disinfectant before entering a farm.
3.3. Egg trucks are to be cleaned and disinfected inside daily and outside as needed.
3.4. Chick/poult delivery trucks should be kept clean inside and outside.
3.5. Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm.
3.6. Egg racks and trays must be washed and disinfected before leaving hatchery.

3.7. Wash chick/poult boxes and delivery carts at least once a week.
3.8. Hatchery waste trucks going to rendering need to be cleaned and disinfected before returning. Load should be hauled at the end of the day. Sweep out the cab and spray pedals and floorboard with an approved disinfectant. Spray insecticide as needed.
3.9. Eggs brought to hatcheries should be from source flocks participating in NPIP or other disease monitoring programs.

4.0 LIVE HAUL (Single Age)

4.1. All equipment is to be cleaned and disinfected as needed.

5.0 LIVE HAUL (Multi Age)

5.1. All equipment is to be cleaned and disinfected between farms.

6.0 DEAD BIRD DISPOSAL

6.1. Composting must be managed properly to ensure carcasses are covered to prevent exposure to wild animals and to maintain adequate temperatures for composting.
6.2. When on-farm incineration is used, carcasses must be protected from exposure to wild animals.
6.3. Farms should not share disposal facilities. Rendering can be used for daily mortality if approved by company management. Growers that use rendering must clean and disinfect vehicles prior to returning to their farm, and vehicles transporting carcasses should not travel from farm to farm to pick up daily mortality for delivery to the rendering plant.

7.0 GROWERS, FARM MANAGERS, AND HIRED HELP

7.1. Biosecurity/Disease Control Area signs will be posted at farm entrance.
7.2. Growers should keep out visitors and not visit other poultry facilities.
7.3. Minimize the number of vehicles entering the farm.
7.4. Be sure that visitor guidelines are followed when a service call is needed (see attached visitor guidelines).
7.5. Do not allow pets, livestock or wild animals to enter poultry houses.
7.6. Keep wild birds out of poultry houses.
7.7. Practice effective rodent and insect control.
7.8. Keep workrooms clean.
7.9. No birds of any kind will be visited or kept by the Grower or hired help.
7.10. Sharing equipment between Growers is not recommended. In the event that equipment must be shared, effective cleaning and disinfecting must take place between uses.
7.11. Growers should wear clean protective clothing or clothing dedicated to the farm prior to entering poultry houses.
7.12. Notify a company representative if you observe others not following good biosecurity.

8.0 GENERAL

8.1 Poultry company personnel and growers must avoid any contact with live bird markets and noncommercial poultry. Companies will perform a documented assessment of service tech contact with other poultry or bird species at hire and annually.
8.2 Poultry companies will comply with applicable disease surveillance protocols.
8.3 Poultry companies should hold periodic training on biosecurity program for service techs, hatchery personnel, feed mill personnel, live-haul personnel, and growers.
8.4 Poultry companies will conduct audits of their biosecurity procedures.
8.5 If there is an outbreak of a highly contagious disease refer to the prevention and rapid response plan and individual company policies for increased biosecurity measures.

Poultry Farm Biosecurity Measures for Visitors

All poultry farms are biosecured areas and all traffic must be kept to a minimum. If any business can be conducted over the phone, please do so. If a visit MUST be made to a farm, coordinate it with the grower and/or the appropriate poultry company contact listed below and follow the steps below at all times.

- All vehicles entering a poultry farm must stop at the farm entrance and fill out the visitor log in the mailbox (for farms that have boxes). Please include your name, date, time, company association, reason for visit, and farms visited previously on that day.

- ALL vehicles must thoroughly disinfect their tires before entering and before leaving a poultry farm. Please use EPA approved disinfectants for AI, such as: Virkon S, DCR, and Phenols (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm). Remember, surfaces must be adequately cleaned in order for disinfectants to work.

- Personnel driving or riding in a vehicle that goes on the farm must have protective boots. Either rubber or plastic boots must be put on before getting out of the vehicle. These boots must be worn the whole time on the farm, and be discarded onsite or cleaned and disinfected before re-entering your vehicle.

- Vehicle windows should be rolled up at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into the vehicle.

- For all service vehicles, the floorboard area, including pedals and the entire floor, must be cleaned and disinfected daily. This is needed even if wearing disposable plastic boots.

- Entry into the poultry houses is strictly forbidden unless pre-authorized by the grower or the poultry company.

- Any repairs that require entry into poultry houses must include clean coveralls, hair nets, clean boots and use of the disinfect stations provided at the door.

- When exiting the farm, disposable boots should be put in a receptacle provided at the farm. Then spray shoes with disinfectant before entering your vehicle. Hands, rubber boots and any tools used on the farm must be washed and disinfected.

- Vendor vehicles must be kept clean at all times.

- If you are in any questionable disease situations on a farm, please call before going to other farms. **Remember, these are minimal guidelines, and some operations may have additional requirements**.

For additional information, please make the appropriate contacts:

Virginia Poultry Federation 540-433-2451
Mike Ellington, Pilgrims 540-564-6732
Patrick Evick, Cargill 540-568-1414
Danny Wilburn, VPGC, 540-896-0213
Marc White, George's 540-434-7394
Chuck Moore, Tyson Foods 434-645-7791 ext.302
Evans Darko, Ag Forte, 540-830-5251

APPENDIX 2

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES
DIVISION OF ANIMAL & FOOD INDUSTRY SERVICES
STATE VETERINARIAN'S OFFICE
P. O. BOX 1163, RICHMOND, VA 23218

AVIAN INFLUENZA (H5 and H7) PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Virginia poultry growers and owners have experienced significant economic losses from Avian Influenza,

WHEREAS, Avian Influenza outbreak eradication efforts and indemnity payments have been costly to the federal government and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and

WHEREAS, another serious outbreak of Avian Influenza could threaten the future of the Virginia poultry industry.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to Sections 3.2-6001, 3.2-6002, 3.2-6003, 3.2-6004, 3.2-6008, 3.2-6010, 3.2-6019, and 3.2-6023 of the Code of Virginia; Sections 50 and 60 of 2 VAC 5-141, Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Health Requirements Governing the Admission of Agricultural Animals, Companion Animals and other Animals or Birds into Virginia; and 2 VAC 5-195, Prevention and Control of Avian Influenza in the Live-Bird Marketing System, the following requirements are implemented:

A. Requirements governing hatching eggs and certain day-old birds

No person may bring or ship into Virginia any hatching egg, day-old chicken, day-old game bird, or day-old turkey unless:

1. (In the case of the hatching egg) the hatching egg originates from a breeder flock that participates in and meets the requirements of the "U.S. Avian Influenza Clean" program of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and (in the case of the day-old chicken, day-old game bird, or day-old turkey) the hatchery from which the day-old chicken, day-old game bird, or day-old turkey originates only handles hatching eggs that originate from breeding flocks that participate in and meet the requirements of the "U.S. Avian Influenza Clean" program of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and

2. The person holds a permit for such shipment from the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Permits may be obtained by calling 540/209-9120); and

3. A statement certifying that the breeder flock shipping hatching eggs and all breeder flocks supplying eggs to the hatchery shipping day-old chickens, day-old game birds, or day-old turkeys participate in and meet the requirements of the "U.S. Avian Influenza Clean" program of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and the permit number shall be entered in block #10 of VS Form 9-3.

B. Requirements governing all other poultry.[3]

Except as provided by paragraph A ("Requirements governing hatching eggs and certain day-old birds"), no person may bring or ship into Virginia any poultry, unless:

1. The poultry is first tested and found negative for avian influenza (H5 and H7), or comes from a flock that has first been tested (20 birds per house minimum, or for flocks of 500 or fewer, 20 birds minimum as long as all houses and pens on the premises are represented) and found negative for avian influenza (H5 and H7) within 14 days of the poultry entering Virginia;
2. The person holds a permit for such shipment from the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (telephone 540/209-9120); and
3. The results of the test for avian influenza and the permit number are recorded on a health certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian in the state of origin or on a report issued by a laboratory approved by any state or federal animal health authority.

In testing for Avian Influenza, only the AGID, ELISA, Directigen, PCR, Antigen Capture Immunoassay (Flu-Detect), virus isolation or other test methods approved by the state veterinarian in a laboratory approved by a state or federal animal health authority will be permitted.

C. Live Bird Market System

Live Bird Marketing System suppliers, distributors, and markets doing business in Virginia must be registered with the Virginia Department of

[3] "Poultry" is defined to mean any domesticated fowl, including but not limited to chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, waterfowl, and game birds.

Agriculture and Consumer Services and must be in compliance with 2 VAC 5-195.

D. Exceptions to Proclamation

1. Nothing in this proclamation shall apply to:

a. Any poultry or hatching egg passing directly through Virginia to another state without being removed from its primary container, or

b. Any pigeons, doves, finches, psittacines, birds of prey, song birds and coraciiformes.

2. Import permits are not required for out-of-state poultry for immediate slaughter and going directly to a USDA or VDACS approved and inspected slaughter facility.

3. Grow out turkeys for immediate slaughter and going directly to a USDA or VDACS approved and inspected slaughter facility from an out-of-state farm that is part of a Virginia based complex[4] must test 10 birds per house minimum and all tests be found negative for avian influenza (H5 and H7) within 14 days before the turkeys enter Virginia. Owners shipping broilers ≤70 days of age for immediate slaughter and going directly to a USDA or VDACS approved and inspected slaughter facility must test 11 birds per premises and all tests be found negative for avian influenza (H5 and H7) within 14 days of entering Virginia.

E. Effective date of proclamation

This proclamation shall take effect January 18, 2012 and supersedes Avian Influenza (H5 and H7) Proclamation, effective December 4, 2009.

Richard L. Wilkes, DVM
/s/
State Veterinarian
Virginia Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

[4] "An out-of-state farm that is part of a Virginia based complex" is defined as one of a group of farms providing grow out turkeys to a Virginia processing facility and serviced by the same hatchery and feed mill.

Appendix 3 VDACS Routine, Non-epidemic, In-State AI Surveillance Testing

	Breeders		Grow Out	Sick Birds
	Replacements	Layers		
Turkeys	Pre-movement test options: • AGID • ELISA • Antigen detection tests such as RRT-PCR or antigen capture immunosorbent assay (ACIA) (20 birds/house)	**AGID** on Blood or Eggs submitted for NPIP testing (minimum of every 90 days). Pre-slaughter test options: • AGID • ELISA • Antigen detection tests such as RRT-PCR, or ACIA (20 birds/house)	**AGID, ELISA, PCR or ACIA** Pre-Slaughter For single age farms (all in, all out)10 birds/farm with at least 5 birds/house; for multiple age farms 10 birds/house	**AGID** on blood/eggs in conjunction with antigen detection tests such as RRT-PCR, ACIA, and **Virus Isolation** on oropharyngeal swabs
Chickens	Pre-movement test options: • AGID • ELISA • Antigen detection tests such as RRT-PCR or ACIA (20 birds/house, Include spiking males)	**AGID** on Blood or Eggs submitted for NPIP testing (minimum of every 90 days). Pre-slaughter test options: • AGID • ELISA • Antigen detection tests such as RRT-PCR or ACIA (20 birds/house)	**AGID, ELISA, PCR or ACIA** Pre-Slaughter (11 birds/farm with at least one per house)	

Sampling/Timing: Sampling prior to movement of birds must be done **no more than 14 days** prior to movement (to slaughter or to another farm). For PCR, 11 oropharyngeal swabs per BHI tube. Any ELISA-serology positive sample must be confirmed by AGID and any ACIA positive sample by PCR. Positive AGID and antigen detection test results must be confirmed in a Federal Reference Laboratory, which will also determine the subgroup, and which will be the sole and final authority for declaring a flock positive for H5 or H7 AI.

Passive Surveillance: Birds, older than 21 days of age, submitted to a VA diagnostic lab for any reason will be screened for AI using an approved antigen detection test. Flocks (older than 21 days of age) showing "elevated mortality"[5] will be tested using an approved antigen detection test.

Appendix 4 VDACS Enhanced AI Surveillance Testing

	Breeders		
	Replacements	Producing Flocks	Grow Out
Turkeys	-Antigen detection or antibody detection once a month – start at 10 wks of age	- Antigen detection or antibody detection every 2 wks	- Antibody detection on Blood at 10 to 13 weeks of age - Antibody detection on Blood within 14 days prior to movement -Antigen test Pre-Slaughter (within 72 hrs. of movement)
Chickens	- Antigen detection or antibody detection once a month – start at 10 wks of age	- Antigen detection or antibody detection every 2 wks	- Antibody detection on Blood within 14 days prior to movement - Antigen test Pre-Slaughter (within 72 hrs. of movement)
	Sample Rate: – ***AGID Test, 20 birds or eggs/house*** – ***Antigen test, 20 birds/house***		

Plus → Pre-movement Surveillance: A flock must have a 72 hrs. pre-movement Antigen Test before moving birds off the farm for any reason (ie, for purposes of pullet placement, molting, slaughter in another state, etc.)

Plus → Flocks with Clinical Symptoms:

- Blood Samples (20/house)
- Oropharyngeal Swabs (20/house)

Note: Approve Antigen Tests are the following:

- Antigen Capture Immunoassay (ACIA)
- RT-PCR
- Virus isolation

[5] Elevated Mortality is defined as greater than 5/1000 mortality or greater than 5% drop in the 3 days' prior average in egg production for two consecutive days. Antigen testing will be accepted per NPIP Program according to the Interim Rule.

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Sick birds should be tested at any time they are observed to be sick by collecting both blood samples and tracheal swabs.

Appendix 5 VDACS Scale-down AI Surveillance Testing

	Breeders		Grow Out	Sick Birds
	Replacements	Layers		
Turkeys	**Antibody detection** monthly, starting at 10 weeks of age. **Antibody detection** and **Antigen Test** prior to movement (20 birds/house)	**Antibody detection** on Eggs or Blood every 4-6 wks **Antibody detection** and Antigen Test Pre-Slaughter (minimum 20 birds/house)	**Antibody detection** and Antigen Test Pre-Slaughter (10 birds/house)	**AGID** on blood or eggs in conjunction with **antigen Detection Test** on Oropharyngeal Swabs
Chickens	**Antibody detection** monthly, starting at 10 weeks of age. **Antibody detection** and **Antigen Test** prior to movement (20 birds/house, Include spiking males)	**Antibody detection** on Eggs or Blood every 5 weeks **Antibody detection and Antigen Test** Pre-Slaughter (minimum 20 birds/house)	**Antibody detection** and **Antigen Test** Pre-Slaughter 15 birds per farm, at least one bird per house, pre-slaughter	

Sampling/Timing: Sampling prior to movement of birds must be done **no more than 10 days** prior to movement (to slaughter or to another farm). Pool up to 11 oropharyngeal swabs for PCR testing, and up to 6 oropharyngeal swabs for ACIA tests.

At least 11 samples are required per NPIP protocol but 15 pre-slaughter samples are required for the scaled-down surveillance period with at least one bird per

house sampled. Each bird sampled must have both AGID and Antigen Test no more than 10 days before movement, concurrently if desired by the company.

No movement of poultry will be permitted without proper testing.

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Appendix 6- Open

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Appendix 7- Open

Appendix 8 VPF Company Quarantine Requirements

1. Poultry companies will place quarantines will be placed on any non-negative flocks. All poultry will remain on quarantined farm unless moved under a special permit.
2. Eliminate all service and other visits to that farm except dedicated service technician
3. Service technician cannot visit another farm for 48 hours after leaving quarantined premise
4. Specifically restrict movement of grower and family individuals and employees to essential visits only
5. Notify vendors of quarantined premise and cease nonessential visits
6. Establish Cleaning & Disinfection station at entrance to farm and C & D all vehicles entering and leaving premises
7. Feed deliveries
    7.1. Make delivery last stop
    7.2. Driver must not enter poultry house
    7.3. Driver must wear plastic boots unless climbing feed tanks
    7.4. Driver must use hand sanitizer before leaving farm
    7.5. Driver must bathe and launder clothing after leaving farm
    7.6. Truck must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after leaving farm
8. All dead birds should be disposed of on the farm in a biosecure manner
9. Eggs are exempted from quarantine on farm pending their disinfection and proper biosecurity.

Appendix 9 VDACS Transport of AI Positive Flocks to Landfill and/or Rendering Requirements

Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Rendering

The following procedures must be followed to be in compliance with requirements for the transport of infected materials (birds, litter and etc.) to off-site locations. This process must be conducted under the supervision of a representative of the State Veterinarian. Upon completion of the load-out, the Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Landfills document Appendix 10 must be signed and retained by VDACS. Only rendering facilities approved by the State Veterinarian may be used for disposal. VDACS will consult with environmental agencies, transportation agencies and other businesses involved in disposal issues.

- If possible, the driver of the vehicle should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed. If the driver exits the vehicle they must meet the biosecurity standards for clothing and shoes.
- Birds must be depopulated prior to transport.
- Only leak proof trucks may be used to transport carcasses.
- The truck/container used for transport must be first lined with tough (minimum 6-mil thickness) disposable polyethylene plastic sheeting large enough to cover the carcasses and be sealed at the top. If leak-proof trucks with good seals are used, only one layer of plastic is required. If, in the judgment of the VDACS or USDA inspector on site, there is any reason to doubt the quality of the seals or ability to prevent leaks, two layers of plastic will be required. Rather than a full double-lining of plastic, an extra layer of plastic on the floor is adequate. The sheets may be secured to the sides of the container with double-sided tape to facilitate loading.

  The first layer inside the plastic sheet(s) should be at least one (1) foot of absorbent material (sawdust, straw, hay or litter) to absorb fluids.
- Material should be loaded into the container carefully to avoid spilling.
- At least one (1) foot of headspace should be left at the top of the container to allow for expansion of materials during transport.
- The top of the truck/container must be covered in such a way as to prevent material from blowing out at highway speeds. The material used to cover the top must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected.
- All personnel involved in the load-out must observe strict biosecurity including disinfection of all clothing, footwear, vehicles and equipment that leave the farm.
- After loading is complete, vehicles and equipment must be first cleaned to remove organic material then thoroughly sprayed with disinfectant, including tires, wheel wells and undercarriages of vehicles.

- Trucks transporting this material must drive from the farm to the landfill/rendering plant without making stops in between.

- Upon reaching the landfill/rendering facility to off-load, drivers should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed.

- All vehicles and containers that transport infected materials to landfill/rendering facilities must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the facility after unloading.

- Receiving equipment and unloading areas at the landfill/rendering facility must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after unloading.

- Any problems or breaks in these biosecurity procedures are to be reported immediately to the Office of the State Veterinarian or his representative (804-786-2483). **Any deviations from this protocol require the approval of the State Veterinarian or his representative.**

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Appendix 10- the Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Landfills document

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
DIVISON OF ANIMAL AND FOOD INDUSTRY SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN

_____
(Date)

Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Landfills

The following procedures must be followed to be in compliance with requirements for the transport of infected materials (birds, litter and etc.) to off-site locations. If litter is not sent to the landfill it must be composted in the house according to the previously published protocol. This process must be conducted under the supervision of a representative of the State Veterinarian. Upon completion of the load-out, this document must be signed and retained by VDACS. Only sanitary landfills approved by the State Veterinarian may be used for disposal.

- □ If possible, the driver of the vehicle should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed. If the driver exits the vehicle they must meet the biosecurity standards for clothing, shoes, etc. as outlined below.

- □ Birds must be euthanized prior to transport and sprayed with disinfectant.

- □ A disposable plastic sheet must be placed at the door of the barn that will be the pathway for loading out birds/litter. At the end of the load out this sheet should be folded up and deposited in the last landfill container.

- □ The truck/container used for transport must be first lined with tough (minimum 6-mil thickness) disposable polyethylene plastic sheeting large enough to cover the carcasses and be sealed at the top. If leak-proof trucks with good seals are used, only one layer of plastic is required. If, in the judgment of the VDACS or USDA inspector on site, there is any reason to doubt the quality of the seals or ability to prevent leaks, two layers of plastic will be required. The sheets may be secured to the sides of the container with double-sided tape to facilitate loading.

- □ The first layer inside the plastic sheet(s) should be at least one (1) foot of absorbent material (sawdust, straw, hay or litter) to absorb fluids.

- □ Materials should be loaded into the container carefully to avoid tearing the plastic liner. The handling of carcasses should be kept to a minimum.

- □ At least one (1) foot of headspace should be left at the top of the container to allow for expansion of materials during transport.

- □ When the container is properly filled, the plastic liner should be closed over the top and sealed (taped), then sprayed with disinfectant.

- □ The top of the truck/container must be covered in such a way as to prevent material from blowing out at highway speeds. The material used to cover the top must be capable of being cleaned / disinfected.

- □ All personnel involved in the load-out observe strict biosecurity including disinfection of all clothing, footwear, vehicles and equipment that leave the farm.

- □ Vehicles and equipment must be first cleaned to remove organic material then thoroughly sprayed with disinfectant, including tires, wheel wells and undercarriages of vehicles.

- □ Trucks transporting this material are required to travel via a route approved by the State Veterinarian and must drive from the farm to the landfill without making stops in between.

- □ Upon reaching the landfill to off-load, drivers should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed.

- □ All vehicles and containers that transport infected materials to landfills must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the landfill after dumping the materials.

- □ Any problems or breaks in these biosecurity procedures are to be reported immediately to the Office of the State Veterinarian or his representative (804-692-0601). Any deviations from this protocol require the approval of the State Veterinarian or his representative.

Farm or Owner Name: _____ Company _____

_____ _____ _____ _____

VDACS Date Owner/Poultry Co. Rep Date

Name of Trucking Company _____ Truck Lic. Plate # _____

Trailer Plate # _____

Landfill Destination: _____

Time(s) of departure of Truck(s):

Comments:

Appendix 11 VDACS Dead Bird Barrel AI Surveillance Testing

Dead Bird Surveillance from flocks every week, Antigen Test on Tracheal Swabs

1. *Routine Sampling:* Once a week each farm should submit birds from their daily mortality at a level of 10 birds per house. Surveillance shall include a minimum of a two mile radius from infected premises. For multiple house farms, all houses must be represented. If the mortality for a particular day does not meet the 10 bird per house minimum, this can be supplemented using dead birds from prior days. This can be done by removing the head and neck of dead birds and freezing them until the appropriate sampling date. The neck must be severed as close to the body as possible so that there is ample trachea to sample from. The head and neck samples should be removed from the freezer to thaw 3-4 hours prior to the surveillance crew visit.

2. *Follow-up on non-tested premises*: Names of premises that have not provided a minimum of 10 birds per house in a week will be provided to the companies. The companies will then obtain swab samples from these farms (10 birds per house) by Saturday of that week. **This sampling will be in addition to the normal dead bird surveillance which will continue as scheduled.**

3. *Alternative Protocol*: For any flock, in lieu of the dead bird pickup surveillance (#1), the company may collect 10 swabs per house per week. This must be a combination of any dead birds available that day plus swabs from enough live birds to come up to the target of 10 birds/house. These samples must be kept cool and submitted to the lab by the company ASAP. The company must provide the names and the weekly sampling day of the flocks for which they are utilizing this alternative surveillance protocol to the AI Task Force. If the alternative option is not utilized then the dead bird surveillance protocol as listed above will apply at the discretion of the state veterinarian or the incident commander.

4. For both items #2 and #3 samples must be collected by company representatives.

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On-Farm Protocol for Dead Bird AI Surveillance

First thing in the morning:

1. Obtain ice
2. Mix up disinfectant in sprayer
3. Obtain two full boxes of BHI broth and place in front of car.
4. Put disinfectant in empty plastic container which will hold used scissors.

Protocol for Sample Collector:

The day before:

1. Obtain the next days' premises assignments, maps, and labels. Decide on order of visiting premises.
2. Fill water jugs with water
3. Obtain at least six empty tube-boxes and place in car.
4. Obtain at least twelve biosecurity packs (note sizes).
5. Obtain ten pair of sterilized scissors in plastic container
6. Obtain clean container which will hold disinfectant and used scissors.
7. Obtain at least 360 sterile swabs. Open swabs and place 60 swabs each into whirl packs/zip locks for each farm. You should also have some extra unopened swabs.
8. Make sure cab of vehicle is equipped with equipment listed for front of vehicle.
9. Make sure trunk or back of vehicle is equipped with equipment listed for back of vehicle.
10. Upon reaching the premise, the vehicle will be parked in a location off the road, near where the containers are placed at each designated farm location.
11. Before leaving vehicle, close windows of vehicle. Place two pairs of boots on your shoes (if you have clear plastic ones, put those on the inside. Some kits will have two pairs of identical boots).
12. Get out of vehicle. Put on Tyvek suit and hair bonnet and two pairs of gloves. Dust mask is optional; however, if one team member uses it, the other team member should also use it also for consistency. Tape trash bag to your suit with the duct tape. Obtain sufficient surveyor tape to tape each trash can that holds birds (do not take entire roll with you or it will be contaminated.).
13. Remove one bird at a time from the container. Place lid upside-down on trash can if you want to use for collection and place clean plastic bag on top of lid as a "table cloth" (can also do sample collection on ground, in that case, place trash bag on ground for your work surface).
14. Obtain a pair of clean scissors from your assistant
15. Use scissors to expose the trachea. Take a swab from your assistant and swab the trachea with a dry swab. Ring the trachea in attempt to maximize chance of collecting cells in addition to fluid.
16. Place the swab in the BHI tube which your assistant will hold for you (you do not touch the tubes).
17. Get a bag from your assistant. Place the completed bird into a new trash bag and close bag.
18. Continue collecting tracheal swabs. Place up to six swabs per 3.0 mL tube for ACIA testing and up to 11 swabs in 5.5 mL tube for PCR testing. There should be up to ten birds per house but there may be multiple houses per farm. All samples from each farm should go into the same sample box.
19. When a tube is filled, you will remove the swabs. Wring the swabs out against the neck of the tube and throw swabs away into your trash bag.
20. When sampling is completed, have your assistant open the plastic container with disinfectant and place your used scissors in there. Replace bird in garbage container.
21. Put the plastic "table cloth" (trash bag) into the bag you are filling with trash. Remove your first pair of gloves and place them in your trash bag.
22. Seal all containers, except one, with surveyor's tape so the producers know you have taken your samples.

23. Spray the outside of all containers which held birds and the surrounding ground with Virkon-S.
24. Remove your Tyvek suit, bonnet and outer pair of boots and place in your trash bag.
25. Place your trash bag and your assistant's trash bag into the container without the tape.
26. Seal the last container with surveyor's tape.
27. Sit in the car without your hands or feet touching the inside. Remove a boot by inverting your glove over it. Repeat process with second boot and glove and make one ball, which you will leave on farm.
28. Spray your shoes with Lysol and wash your hands with waterless hand cleaner.
29. When back at the lab, clean the scissors which were used and sterilize them. Then repeat steps above under "the day before."

Protocol for Assistant:

1. Before getting to farm, place 12 BHI tubes into a clean, empty box. While enroute to each premise, place farm label on 12 BHI tubes and farm number on bottom of box (use extra label if available).
2. Upon reaching the premise, the vehicle will be parked in a location off the road, near where the containers are placed at each designated farm location.
3. Before leaving vehicle, close windows of vehicle. Place two pairs of boots on your shoes (if you have clear plastic ones, put those on the inside. Some kits will have two pairs of identical boots).
4. Get out of vehicle. Put on Tyvek suit and hair bonnet and two pairs of gloves. Dust mask is optional; however, if one team member uses it, the other team member should also use it also for consistency. Tape a trash bag to your suit with the duct tape.
5. Bring pre-labeled BHI tubes (in a sample box which is for this farm only), scissors, and trash bags for bird disposal and swabs out of the car.
6. Offer Collector scissors when he is ready. When the Collector is ready, open and offer a dry swab. You are holding the BHI box. Open BHI tube for collector to place up to five swabs in.
7. When a tube is full, the Collector will remove the swabs. When he has completed this, close tubes tightly. Dump extra unused BHI broth only in trash bag (empty glass tubes stay in box and will be disposed of in lab. Do not put empty glass tubes in trash bag!) Remove outer gloves.
8. Place completed sampling box in a small plastic bag. Spray bag with disinfectant. Place directly in cooler.
9. Spray car wheels and wells with disinfectant.
10. Remove bonnet, Tyvek suit, and outer boots and place in trash bag. Collector will place bag in bird container.
11. Sit in the car without your hands or feet touching the inside. Remove a boot by inverting your glove over it. Repeat process with second boot and glove and make one ball, which you will leave on farm.
12. Spray your shoes with Lysol and wash your hands with waterless hand cleaner. Prepare for next farm.

****

Wash the car at the end of the day!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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On Farm Protocol for Dead Bird AI Surveillance

1. Containers to hold dead birds will be delivered to the premises entrance road adjacent to the highway prior to the beginning of that farm's surveillance.

2. Companies will be given 48 hours notice of which premises will be sampled, so they may notify their producers when to collect their overnight mortality.

3. On the morning of sampling, producers will place only the previous night's mortality in the container(s), unless there were less than 10 mortalities then the producer can use previously frozen mortalities as outlined in Appendix 11, paragraph 1 up to and not exceeding 10 birds per house.

4. Containers must be lined with plastic bags. Birds Do Not have to be separated by house.

5. Dead birds for surveillance sampling must not have been dead for more than 24 hours.

6. Producers will place the container(s) containing the sampling mortality at the end of the premises entrance road, adjacent to the highway, not later than 9:00 A.M.

7. The containers must be readily visible from the highway.

8. Surveillance sampling will be conducted between 9:00 A.M. and 12:00 A.M.

9. Surveillance sampling will be conducted immediately adjacent to the container(s), so please do not place container(s) in inaccessible places.

10. Sampled birds will be placed back into the container(s) by the sampling crew for regular disposal by the producer.

11. Materials used in the sampling procedure will be placed in a sealed plastic bag and left at the premises adjacent to the container(s) for disposal on the sampled premises.

12. Containers will be marked with brightly colored Surveyor's Tape when sampling has been completed, so that producers will know they can retrieve the contents of containers.

Appendix 12 AI Vaccination Protocol

Several different types of Avian Influenza vaccines may be available for use during an AI outbreak. Inactivated AI vaccines may be used, but these vaccines typically cause vaccinated birds to serologically react to antibody testing for AI. A more recently developed vaccine is the recombinant vaccine, which provides immunological protection to the poultry but does not result in a serologically positive antibody test. If this product is used, it will be used according to manufacturer and USDA directions.

Inactivated Avian Influenza vaccine is an oil-emulsion product that requires subcutaneous injection of individual birds. Since it is a killed product, the vaccine can be safely administered at any age and will not spread from bird to bird or from parent to offspring. However, maternal antibodies can be passed to progeny resulting in seropositive test results in progeny for a period of time.

1. A pre-vaccination AI test is required. Only flocks that are negative (based on thirty (30) randomly selected birds per house) by antibody detection on serum and PCR on tracheal swabs within the previous four days are eligible for vaccination.
2. The recommended age for initial vaccination is 6-10 weeks of age. Booster vaccination may be applied 4-6 weeks later. The withdrawal time prior to slaughter is 42 days (6 weeks).
3. The recommended dosage is 0.5 ml per bird. The vaccine should be warmed to room temperature before using. It is injected subcutaneously in the neck.
4. Homologous vaccination program
    a. One hundred (100) non-vaccinated birds (or 10% of flock, whichever is less) should be permanently identified with leg bands or wing bands and placed randomly throughout each poultry house to serve as non-vaccinated sentinel birds. All remaining birds will be vaccinated.
    b. The vaccination crews will follow strict biosecurity procedures.
    c. Vaccinated flocks will be monitored in the following manner:
        i. An entrance logbook must be maintained at each poultry house containing the date, time, name, company, purpose, and estimated duration of all visitors to the poultry house.
        ii. Any medication or vaccinations given to birds must be recorded.
        iii. All sentinel birds must be accounted for during the lifetime of the flock. Any morbidity or mortality in sentinel birds must be reported and samples submitted to the VDACS lab for follow-up diagnosis.
        iv. Thirty (30) serum samples from non-vaccinated sentinel birds will be tested for AI using AGID every two weeks.
5. Heterologous vaccination program
    a. All birds will be vaccinated with inactivated vaccine containing a N type different from the challenge virus.
    b. The vaccination crews will follow strict biosecurity procedures.
    c. Vaccinated flocks will be monitored in the following manner:
        i. An entrance logbook must be maintained at each poultry house containing the date, time, name, company, purpose, and estimated duration of all visitors to the poultry house.
        ii. Any medication or vaccinations given to birds must be recorded.
        iii. Morbidity and mortality consistent with Avian Influenza must be reported and samples submitted to the VDACS lab for follow-up diagnosis.
        iv. Thirty (30) serum samples from randomly selected birds will be tested for AI using a differential subtype specific test every two weeks.

6. Eggs may be moved from vaccinated flocks as long as the flock continues to test negative for AI according to the above protocol.

7. All birds on vaccinated premises are under quarantine for the life of the flock and may only be moved to slaughter under permit issued by the State Veterinarian.
8. If any non-vaccinated sentinel birds or heterologously vaccinated birds test positive for AI or have clinical signs consistent with AI:
    a. Tracheal swabs and serum will be collected from 30 sentinel birds (if present) and 30 vaccinated birds per poultry house.
    b. Any vaccinated flock determined to be infected with Avian Influenza will be depopulated immediately.

Appendix 13 VDACS Quarantine Release Requirements

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Animal Industry Services
Office of the State Veterinarian
Policy for AI Infected Farm Litter Management and Quarantine Release

Litter Management

- After depopulation, litter must remain in house for at least 14 days with curtains drawn and doors closed. Task Force personnel will apply USDA tape or seals on doors and windows at depopulation.
- Seven days or more after sealing the poultry house, the litter will be sampled using the approved protocol. If viable virus is detected, the litter will be resampled no less than 7 days following the initial sampling. Litter from houses that have completed the 14-day requirement and from which no viable virus is detected will be known as *approved litter*.
- Only *approved litter* will be allowed to move.
- The current laws and regulations of the Commonwealth pertaining to poultry litter management should be followed.
- Prior to movement of litter off the farm of origin by truck, tarps must be tightly fastened over the edges of the truck bed so that litter cannot blow out. The exterior of the trucks must be swept clean and the undercarriage, wheels and wheel wells sprayed with disinfectant. This can be done with a hand sprayer.
- After delivering litter at the point of destination truck beds will be swept clean and disinfected. Disinfection can be done with a hand sprayer.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Houses

- All residual feed in the bins must be removed and disposed of with the litter.
- Houses should be thoroughly washed to remove organic material before disinfection.
- If washing is not possible, then the house must be blown down, scraped and swept to remove as much organic material as possible before disinfection.
- All feeders and other equipment must be thoroughly washed to remove all organic residues.
- In breeder houses:
  - All slats should be pulled up and thoroughly cleaned, including runners, before disinfection.
  - The egg belt should be removed to facilitate cleaning of rollers/supports and the belt itself.
  - Nest boxes should be thoroughly cleaned inside and out, including mats.
  - The egg house should be thoroughly cleaned. All materials (flats etc.) that cannot be washed should be disposed of.
- When cleaning is complete, disinfect with an approved disinfectant.
- New shavings/bedding can be added after the cleaning and disinfection have been approved by VDACS or USDA.

Repopulation and monitoring after repopulation

Birds will be allowed back on premise once quarantine is released. Flocks will be monitored for clinical signs and unusual mortality.

Appendix 14 VDACS Quarantine Release Requirements (Table Egg Layers)

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Animal Industry Services
Office of the State Veterinarian
Policy for AI Infected Farm Litter Management and Quarantine Release

Manure Management

1. After depopulation, manure/litter must remain in house for at least 14 days with curtains drawn and doors closed.
2. Manure from houses that have completed the 14 day requirement will be known as approved manure.
3. Only approved manure will be allowed to move on or off the farm of origin.
4. The current laws and regulations pertaining to poultry manure management should be followed.
5. Prior to movement of manure off the farm of origin by conveyances, tarps must be tightly fastened over the edges of the truck bed so that litter cannot blow out. The exterior of the conveyances must be swept clean and the undercarriage, wheels and wheel wells sprayed with disinfectant. This can be done with a hand sprayer.
6. After delivering manure at the point of destination, conveyances will be swept clean and disinfected. Disinfection can be done with a hand sprayer.

Cleaning and Disinfecting of Houses, Coolers, Egg Sorting and Storage Areas

1. All residual feed in the bins must be removed and disposed with the manure.
2. Houses should be thoroughly washed to remove organic material before disinfecting, including cages, egg handling equipment, feeders, waterers, air vents, and manure pits. Any equipment that cannot be power washed (eg. Electrical equipment) should be blown clean.
3. The egg processing facilities and equipment, egg storage coolers, workshops and other storage areas should be thoroughly cleaned.
4. When cleaning is complete, disinfect with an approved disinfectant.
5. When cleaning and disinfection has been completed, the owner will contact the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS), who will have a representative inspect the facility. If the VDACS representative approves the cleaning and disinfection of the facility, the VDACS representative will arrange for the facilities to be sampled t determine whether viable virus is present. Five swabs will be taken from random sites in each house on the floors, cages, egg handling equipment, feeders, waterers, walls, vents, and manure pits. All swabs must be negative before quarantine can be released.
6. Any lagoon with drainage from an infected poultry house will be treated to lower the pH of the lagoon water to 5.5 or lower.
7. When cleaning and disinfection has been approved, all swab samples are negative for viable virus and the facility has no poultry for a minimum of 21 days, the quarantine will be released.

APPENDIX 15 DEQ Requirements for Disposal of Infected Bird Carcasses in Sanitary Landfills

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Requirements for Burial of Infected Bird Carcasses in Sanitary Landfills

April 5, 2002

The following procedures will be followed to ensure safe receipt and disposal of Avian Flu infected materials (birds, litter, and etc.).

- All poultry carcass transport trucks arriving at the landfill will be directed away from the active working face to a specified area for poultry carcass disposal.
- A single trench, or multiple trenches, will be excavated into existing waste for carcass disposal. Excavated solid waste will be staged adjacent to trench for application to deposited carcasses.
- Trucks will back up to the excavated trench and deposit their load. Any carcasses that do not fall directly into the trench will be immediately placed into the excavation.
- Drivers and passengers must remain in truck while within the disposal area and until disinfection of the truck is completed.
- Deposited carcasses will be covered immediately with at least two feet of the excavated solid waste.
- Multiple trucks may off-load into the same excavated trench provided off-loading is performed immediately upon arrival at the landfill. Carcasses must be covered progressively when multiple trucks are off-loading in the same excavation.
- Once emptied, trucks will pull forward for disinfection. All vehicles will be pressure washed with a disinfectant approved by VDACS. The entire vehicle (excluding the interior of the vehicle cab) will be disinfected, including tires, wheel wells, undercarriages, and both the internal and external surfaces of truck/trailer beds, sidewalls, tailgates, and tarps.
- All disinfection spray and overspray will be directed to flow back into the excavated trench. No runoff from the disinfection will occur.
- Any equipment or personal protective equipment used to manage the carcasses or other contaminated material must be disinfected or disposed of at the end of the day or as appropriate. No material used to manage carcasses shall leave the disposal area without disinfection.
- The landfill must maintain an active bird management program at all times to eliminate the potential for wild bird exposure to poultry carcasses.

VDACS will consult with environmental agencies, transportation agencies and other businesses involved in disposal issues.

APPENDIX 16 Extension Guidelines for Composting Carcasses

Extension Guidelines for Composting Catastrophic Poultry Losses

- **Summary of Method:**

  Composting of poultry carcasses is a cost-effective and biosecure method of inactivating pathogenic organisms and managing catastrophic poultry mortalities. Composting optimizes the conditions for microbial decomposition of the birds and litter through proper management of moisture content, temperature, Carbon to Nitrogen ratio, oxygen and pH within a windrow or compost pile. Composting can be accomplished either in the poultry house, litter storage shed, or on a site outside that has been properly located. Outside windrows should be covered with compost fleece to prevent any environmental impact. Research in Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina has shown that composting is effective in killing a variety of diseases including avian influenza (AI), avian adenovirus, Newcastle disease virus, and infectious bursal disease. Recently, three AI positive broiler flocks and the infected litter were successfully composted in-house in Delaware and Maryland. Additionally, demonstration projects in Virginia and West Virginia have shown in-house composting to be effective on large birds and in non free span houses. Composting is an effective method of on-farm disposal of catastrophic mortalities and tool for preventing the spread of AI and other contagious diseases to surrounding operations and farms.

- **Equipment and Supplies:**
  - Skid steer loader(s)
  - Access to water
  - Sawdust, litter, woodchips, or other carbon material.
  - 1 Compost thermometer per house (either 36” or 48” stem length)
  - Power washer and disinfecting equipment
  - Recommended disinfectants

- **Advantages:**
  - Contains the disease and limits off-farm disease transmission
  - Limits the risks of groundwater pollution from burial and air pollution from incineration
  - Inactivates pathogens in carcasses and litter
  - Limits public concerns over disease exposure
  - Relative low cost and uses readily available farm equipment
  - Protected from severe weather conditions (frozen ground, etc.)
  - Produces a beneficial end product

- **Disadvantages:**
  - More management is required.
  - Carbon material (i.e., sawdust, woodchips, or litter) may need to be brought to the farm from off site.
  - Water may be needed.
  - Space may be needed outside the poultry house for final composting and curing.

- **Protocol:**

Prior to depopulating the flock

- Ensure that all personnel have appropriate personal protective equipment and training.
- Minimize ventilation; raise poultry feeders, and waterers.
- Effective in-house composting must have a minimum of 1.5 pounds of carbon material (based on a 30 lbs/cubic foot material) per pound of bird. (1 lb. of carbon per lb. of bird in the mix and the remaining carbon for cap and cover.)
- Determine total pounds (lbs.) of birds
  - lbs. birds = number of birds X average weight in lbs.
- Determine pounds of litter in house
  - cubic feet of litter = length of house X width of house X depth of litter (in feet)
  - lbs. litter = cubic feet of litter X weight of a cubic foot of litter (Average = 30 lbs; Range = 25 to 35 lbs.)
- Determine amount of additional carbon needed
  - total lbs. carbon needed = lbs. birds X 1.5
- Cubic yards of additional carbon needed = (total lbs. carbon needed – lbs. litter in house)/(weight per cubic ft. of carbon material)/(27)
  - woodchips, litter or wet sawdust = 30 lbs./cubic ft.
  - dry sawdust = 15 lbs./cubic ft. (due to low density, volume can be reduced by 50%)
- Mobilize depopulation, composting, and sanitation crews.

Depopulating the flock

- Birds may be confined to a portion of the house for depopulation. If whole-house depopulation methods are used, windrow construction procedures will differ. (Tablante and Malone, 2005)
- Breeder and double-deck houses require alternate windrow designs.
- Unload additional carbon material (if needed) near doors so it is accessible during windrow construction.
- Follow industry guidelines for humane depopulation.

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Construction of Windrows in Free-Span Houses

- Till any excessively caked litter in the house to form a good base (4-6 inches) for the windrow (avoid compacting windrow base with equipment traffic).
- Use the skid loader and/or tractor to crush large birds within the depopulation pen. May not be necessary for small birds (< 5 lbs.)
- Place any remaining feed on top the birds.
- Begin mixing birds and litter from the depopulation end of the poultry house alternating 1 loader bucket of birds with 2 bucket of litter/carbon.
- Using the skid loader, begin constructing the windrow with the bird/litter mix on the tilled base at the other end of the poultry house.
- The windrow should be 4 to 6 feet high and 12 feet wide.
- As the windrow is being constructed, cap with 4 to 6 inches of litter from the sides of the windrow.
- Continue this process until all of the bird/litter mix has been added to the windrow.
- Any remaining litter should be used to cap the windrow.

Considerations for Breeder Houses

- Where feasible, windrows should be constructed within the scratch area between the slats. In some cases, it may be necessary to construct the windrows outside the poultry houses.
- Base should be a minimum of 4 to 6 inches.
- Compost piles should be constructed 4 to 6 feet high, if possible, and capped as the windrow is constructed.
- Once windrow construction begins, no additional equipment or supplies will be accessible until all birds have been added to the windrow because the skidloader will be confined to the middle of the house.

Considerations for Double-Deck Houses

- Depopulate birds both upstairs and downstairs.
- Crush birds (if necessary) downstairs with skid loader.
- Establish a minimum of a 4 to 6 inch base.
- Begin composting downstairs by mixing birds and litter; build the first windrow in the side alley of the building (see Figure 3).
- If there is sufficient height, the windrows can be capped after both are constructed, otherwise, they should be capped as constructed.
- Using a small tractor, push only enough birds and litter from upstairs down through the trap doors that can be crushed effectively prior to placing in the next windrow.
- The windrow for the birds and litter from upstairs should be started in the opposite side alley.

- Alternate pushing birds and litter downstairs, crushing and mixing, and forming the windrow until all birds and litter from the upstairs have been added to the windrow.
- If not capped during construction, cap the windrows with litter or other carbon source so no carcasses are exposed.

➢ **Temperature Monitoring**

- Temperatures within the center of the compost piles should be regularly monitored at 50 to 100 foot intervals the length of the windrow and charted. See sample log on page 6.
- Remote temperature monitoring is preferable for biosecurity and worker safety.
- Windrow temperatures should reach at least 130º F within the first week.

➢ **Aerating The Windrow**

- If the windrow temperature peaks and drops below 105º F, it should be aerated by turning or slowly lifting a hay spear along the length of the pile. Choose the method most appropriate for the situation—turning provides better mixing exposes all material to internal pile temperatures and forking allows oxygen into the pile without disturbing the cap.

➢ **Testing For Virus**

- Virus isolation testing should be conducted after 2 weeks.

➢ **Removing The Compost From The Poultry House**

- Temperatures should be regularly monitored after construction to ensure inactivation of virus.
- 3 to 4 weeks after construction of windrow, the material within the pile should be inspected to evaluate the decomposition of the carcasses. At this stage, carcasses should be reduced to bones and feathers with little flesh remaining.
- If inspection confirms the near complete decomposition of all fleshy material and virus isolation results (per USDA or State Veterinarian protocol) have come back negative, the compost can be removed from the poultry house and deep stacked in a litter storage shed or on an appropriate site covered with a compost fleece for additional curing.
- A sample should be collected and submitted for nutrient analysis.
- Upon receipt of litter analysis and subject to quarantine release by the State Veterinarian the compost may be land applied at agronomic rates and incorporated if appropriate.

- A transportation subsidy of $10 per ton may be necessary to facilitate the movement and distribution of the compost and overcome the stigma associated with material originating from an AI positive farm.

For additional information, contact Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and Virginia Cooperative Extension.

Gary Flory	Bob Peer	Eric S. Bendfeldt
(540) 574-7840	(540) 574-7866	(540) 564-3080
gaflory@deq.state.va.us	rwpeer@deq.state.va.us	ebendfel@vt.edu

Materials and vendors for composting can be found in the VPDTF Resource List

APPENDIX 17 Information on Landfill Use Agreement[6]

- The Virginia Poultry Federation (VPF) has entered into a five-year Agreement with Charles City County and Waste Management of Virginia, Inc., which sets terms under which processor members of the VPF may dispose at the landfill (owned by the County and operated by Waste Management) poultry carcasses lost to Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza, other diseases of poultry and natural disasters, including, but not limited to, excessive heat and flooding.
- The Disposal Agreement expires on September 30, 2013.
- Processor members of the VPF may obtain a copy of the Disposal Agreement from the VPF by calling 540-433-2451.
- The Charles City County Landfill is located at 8000 Chambers Road, Charles City County, Virginia 23030. The phone number for the facility is 804-966-7146. The fax number is 804-966-7041. Greg Enterline is the manager of the facility.
- Waste Management will accept carcasses within 48 hours of notification by VPF or a processor member of VPF.
- The VPF and/or processor member must also notify Charles City County if carcasses are to be delivered to the landfill. County Administrator John Miniclier may be reached at 804-829-9201. Notification shall include the approximate tonnage to be disposed, the hauler, and any special handling instructions.
- If diseased carcasses are delivered to the landfill, processors must ensure that the hauler transporting them complies with the VDACS protocol for transporting diseased carcasses (Appendix 16 of prevention and rapid response plan).
- Processors must insure that carcasses are handled and permitted as Special Waste pursuant to the VDEQ requirements. Form SPSW-2 (Special Waste Disposal Request Generator Information) is available from VDEQ by calling Shawn Davis at 804-698-4471.
- VPF will alert USDA-APHIS and VDACS of any disease-infected carcasses to be delivered to the landfill and ask these agencies to provide adequate equipment and personnel to clean and disinfect trucks delivering disease-infected carcasses before such trucks exit the landfill.
- VPF will coordinate with USDA-APHIS to provide equipment and personnel to control wild birds.
- The VPF and/or processor member must also notify VDEQ if carcasses are to be delivered to the landfill. Shawn Davis of VDEQ can be reached at 804-698-4471.
- The Landfill Agreement also contains provisions concerning fees for disposal, compliance with laws, operating rules, indemnification, insurance to be maintained by processors, and other terms and conditions.

[6] This document is only a summary of key provisions contained in the Landfill Agreement. Processors should refer to the actual Landfill Agreement to determine all of its terms and conditions.

APPENDIX 18 Responding to Non-H5/H7 AI Cases

Numerous mostly harmless strains of mild avian influenza exist throughout the world in wild bird populations, swine, etc., and despite strict biosecurity from time to time a commercial flock will become exposed to non-H5 or H7 subtype LPAI virus. With Virginia's high level of surveillance for H5 and H7 LPAI, it is possible that routine testing will detect antibodies for a non-H5 or H7 virus.

VDACS will immediately notify the relevant poultry company veterinarian or live production director of any non-negative test results and obtain additional samples (serum and swabs) for follow-up testing. VDACS will also notify the USDA-APHIS Assistant District Director and the VPF, except when initial testing shows an atypical reactor not clearly positive on at least one sample.

If VDACS notifies a poultry company of non-negative test results, the poultry company will visit the farm to determine the presence of any clinical symptoms and collect additional samples for further testing as needed.

When notified by VDACS of an initial non-negative test result, the VPF will notify the other poultry companies in accordance with Appendix 27. VPF, VDACS, and USDA will consult and coordinate conference calls/meetings as needed. (Note: If the case involves a WVA flock that is part of a VA poultry complex, the WVDA plan will apply and the VA task force will consult with WVADA prior to initiating communications activities in VA.)

Poultry companies will immediately notify VDACS of any non-negative test results not obtained from VDACS labs.

If a Non-H5H7 strain of AI is diagnosed the VPF will coordinate discussion among poultry companies, VDACS, and USDA officials to determine what, if any, additional surveillance should occur within close proximity to the index flock and what heightened biosecurity measures, including their duration, should be taken with regard to farm visits within close proximity and when transporting the flock to the processing plant.

Quarantines
The relevant poultry company will quarantine suspect AI positive farms per VPF Company Quarantine Requirements (Appendix 8). In addition, the relevant poultry company will quarantine farms with test results that are not clearly negative, exempting movement of eggs within the Commonwealth of Virginia pending their disinfection and proper biosecurity, pending test results of any samples sent to NVSL.

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APPENDIX 19- Open

APPENDIX 20 HPAI Depopulation Team Guidelines

Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force
Health and Safety Guidance for Avian Influenza Responders

*This guidance is advisory in nature and informational in content. It is not a standard or a regulation, and it neither creates new legal obligations nor alters existing obligations.

This guidance may be implemented by the Incident Commander in the event of a suspected or confirmed avian influenza incident at a poultry facility.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to provide their employees with a workplace free from recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

Introduction:

A subcommittee of representatives from the Shenandoah Valley commercial poultry industry, the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and local emergency management services convened in November of 2007 to develop guidelines for worker health and safety during an Avian Influenza (AI) response. This subcommittee was established because there were inconsistencies, concerning worker health and safety, amongst the agencies and companies that were involved in an incident of AI in turkeys in Virginia in the summer of 2007. The guidelines created by this subcommittee are based upon recommendations from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).

The following document provides practical guidance related to human AI infection prevention and control, including guidance related to training of workers, basic infection control, use of personal protective equipment, decontamination measures, vaccine and antiviral use, surveillance for illness, and appropriate evaluation of persons who become ill. This document will be updated as new information and guidance becomes available.

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Background:

Avian influenza viruses are influenza viruses that infect birds. Although AI viruses do not usually infect humans, rare cases of human illness caused by AI have been documented. It is believed that “low path” H5/H7 AI viruses may rarely cause conjunctivitis or mild-respiratory symptoms in exposed humans, while certain strains of “high-path” AI may cause more serious illness and even death.

It is believed that most of the humans infected with an AI virus have contracted the virus after having direct or intimate contact with infected poultry or with contaminated surfaces. Person-to-person transmission of AI viruses is may be possible; however this route of transmissions appears to be extremely uncommon. A pressing concern is that humans can be infected with an AI virus and a seasonal, human influenza virus could act as a “mixing vessel” that allows genetic material to be exchanged between the viruses. This exchange could result in a novel virus that is spread easily from person-to-person. If a novel virus that is easily transmissible to human were to happen, a severe worldwide epidemic of influenza (pandemic) could ensue (3, 4).

In order to protect individuals from being infected with an AI virus, and to guard against the subsequent risk of viral reassortment, the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force has developed the following health and safety guidelines for AI responders.

Targeted Human Populations:
Any responder that has contact with infected birds, the products or specimens from infected birds or enters the hot zone of a premise contaminated with the AI virus. This can include:

I. Poultry companies’ responders / field technicians
II. Depopulation and disposal contract employees
III. Government responders (including laboratory personnel)
IV. Contract growers and their families

Procedures:
The Safety Officer or his/her designee will be identified on site to assure compliance with the following procedures.

I. Consent
All responders who may be exposed to AI virus infected poultry or a premise contaminated with an AI virus will sign the “Responder Consent Form” (Attachment 1).

II. Training

A. All responders who may be exposed to AI virus infected live poultry or a premise contaminated with the AI virus, will receive safety training from their employer, with assistance from the Local or State Health Department as needed
B. All responders involved in the operation will be briefed on-site about the designated hot, warm and cold zones of the infected premise. These zones will dictate the jobs and procedures that can occur in these areas.
C. All responders will be provided with a worker fact sheet about low path or high path AI *(Attachment 7, 8).*

III. Basic Infection Control

A. By this document, and via team leaders, workers will be educated about the importance of strict adherence to, and proper use of, hand hygiene after contact with infected or exposed poultry, contact with contaminated surfaces, or after removing gloves. This includes all breaks (especially when smoking or snacking will occur), at lunch/bathroom breaks, and prior to leaving the affected farm.

- Hand hygiene should consist of washing with soap and water for 10-15 seconds or the use of other standard hand-disinfection procedures as specified site safety supervisor.

IV. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE will be worn in the hot zone.
The level of PPE will be decided upon by the Incident Commander (*Attachment 9*).
Disposable PPE will be incinerated on site or by a licensed medical waste provider. Non-disposable PPE, such as rubber boots and powered air purifying respirators, should be cleaned and disinfected appropriately after use.

A. GLOVES: Nitrile or latex disposable gloves shall be worn within the hot zone. Two pairs of gloves should be worn. Heavy-duty rubber work gloves may be worn over the nitrile gloves. These outer gloves must be able to be disinfected if they are going to be reused. These gloves will be removed in the warm zone. All gloves must be changed when they are torn or otherwise damaged. Gloves should be removed promptly after use and before touching non-contaminated items and environmental surfaces.
B. CLOTHING: Responders should wear disposable outer garments that are impermeable. Inexpensive clothing should be worn under this outer garment, because this clothing may be discarded after the event. Clean clothes will be brought on-site and changed into after showering out of the hot zone.
C. SHOES: Disposable shoes, protective shoe covers, or rubber or polyurethane boots that can be cleaned and disinfected must be

worn to prevent the virus from being transported out of the hot zone.

D. EYE PROTECTION: Eye protection shall be worn to protect the mucous membranes of the responder's eyes (eg. nonvented goggles, respirator with full face helmet). *If goggles are to be worn during the response then goggles should be worn when the person is being fit tested with that particular respirator.*

E. RESPIRATORS: Disposable particulate respirators (N-95 or higher) or powered air purifying respirators (PAPRs) will be worn. A responder may need to pass a fit test initially and then annually in order to wear an N95 or higher respirator. A pulmonary function test may be required by some employers*. The appropriate respirators must be worn when using decontamination and sanitizing chemicals.*

F. HAIR COVERS: Disposable head or hair covers should be worn in order to keep the workers hair clean.

V. Decontamination

A. Contaminated responders should remove and discard their protective clothing (except for the inner pair of gloves) before removing their respirators and goggles. After removing the goggles and the respirator, the inner layer of gloves can be removed and discarded. (If only one pair of gloves is worn, then the gloves should be removed after removing the coveralls, boots, and hairnet, but before removing the goggles and then the respirator (8)). Hand hygiene should be promptly performed after removal of PPE.

B. All contaminated responders will shower at the end of the work shift, either on site at a decontamination trailer or via arrangements with local hotels (utilizing a dirty room for clothing removal and showering and a clean room for dressing in clean clothing to be worn home).

C. Clothing worn in the poultry house cannot be **worn** home; this includes shoes, undergarments, etc. Shoes do not have to be discarded if they are inside boots that are disinfected or covered by disposable shoe covers that remain intact. The incident Commander and Safety Officer will decide if and when clothing must be discarded on site, or can be removed from the premises.

D. Contaminated responder should properly remove and discard, or disinfect, their PPE and wash their hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using the bathroom.

VI. Vaccine and Antiviral Drugs:

A. Responders that may have an exposure to AI contaminated materials should receive the seasonal human flu vaccine from their respective companies / physicians / local health departments in

order to limit the opportunity for the AI virus to recombine with a human influenza virus (6).
If a responder refuses to receive the seasonal flu vaccine, he /she will not be allowed into the hot or warm zone. (*Attachment 2*).
B. Although there is no data on outcomes from prophylactic use of antiviral drugs, every precaution should be taken in keeping with current CDC guidelines for their use. Responders that have direct contact with infected poultry or surfaces contaminated with respiratory secretions or feces from infected birds may receive a prophylactic dose of oseltamavir daily for the entire time that they are in direct contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces, as well as for five to seven days following their last exposure (2, 5). *This guidance may vary depending upon the type of AI virus that is identified on the premise*.
C. Antiviral drug treatment will be arranged by each company with their respective medical professionals. Individuals not affiliated with a company should consult with their primary care provider or their local health department (*Attachment 3*).
D. A declination form must be signed, and presented to the safety officer, if the responder refuses to take a recommended course of anti-viral medication (*Attachment 2A*). This person mayl not be allowed into the hot or warm zones.
E. There is evidence for and experience with prophylactic use of oseltamivir for as long as six weeks, but experience beyond that is limited. If the course of medication is going to extend beyond six weeks, the state health department and the CDC should be consulted. Canadian guidelines recommend that persons who have been on six weeks continuous oseltamivir prophylaxis discontinue use for a two week period prior to restarting the medication. During this period, persons should not work in an environment where they may be exposed to AI (8).
F. Influenza post exposure prophylaxis (PEP), when deemed necessary, should be instituted within 48 hours of the exposure and continue for a minimum of 7 days (8).
G. Post exposure prophylaxis will be arranged by each company with their respective medical professionals. Individuals not affiliated with a company should consult with their primary care provider or their local health department (*Attachment 4).*
H. Responders that did not receive prophylactic oseltamivir and present with symptoms suggestive of AI, may be treated with oseltamivir at 75mg twice per day for five days (8).
I. Responders under antiviral prophylaxis must adhere to general protective measures when they are working in a contaminated environment.

VII. Monitoring of Responders

A. Before going to an infected site, all responders (private, contract and government) will complete the "Responder Screening Checklist" (*Attachment 10*) and the "Health Assessment" (*Attachment 11*) or a comparable questionnaire; **Anyone answering "yes" to any question on the health assessment section baseline (Day 0) of the matrix will be excluded from depopulation and composting activities.**

B. The health assessment will be administered again by the poultry company to which that individual is affiliated or an appropriate health care professional seven and fourteen days after the responder last visited the affected site, or after depopulation efforts have ceased. Anyone answering "yes" to any question will be referred to the State or Local Health Department of the responder's home residence for further examination and specimen collection. Personal contacts of these individuals may need to be identified for further evaluation and specimen collection. (The health departments of the poultry companies will be expected to work in conjunction with the state and local public health authorities as necessary. Exposed workers, and or responders, that are not employed, or contracted by, a company with a health department will be monitored by the health department consistent with their residency).

C. A letter of instruction for medical providers will be given to all responders / producers that entered the warm and hot zones (*Attachment 5*).

D. Responders will be instructed to be vigilant for the development of fever, respiratory symptoms, diarrhea, and/or conjunctivitis (i.e., eye infections) during, and for 7 to 14 days after their exposure to AI-contaminated materials (5).

E. Responders will be instructed to immediately contact the safety officer regarding questions and/or symptoms of illness during the incident.

IX. Evaluation of Ill Workers

A. Reports of ill responders will immediately be submitted to the state or local health department consistent with the responder's residency.

B. Medical follow-up will be the responsibility of the employing agency or company. The health department should be involved, if appropriate, in the follow-up of any ill responder.

C. State or Local Health Departments of residence will facilitate evaluation, prophylaxis, and treatment of poultry growers and their families as necessary

D. Specimen collection will be coordinated by the State or Local Health Department and may include a conjunctiva swab,

oropharyngeal swab, nasopharyngeal swab and acute serum (convalescent serum may be obtained 2-8 weeks later if appropriate). Samples should be collected within the first three days of symptom onset.

X. Post Exposure Survey

A. The state health department may request that the responders complete a voluntary post exposure survey after the incident (Attachment 6).

Control Zones:
Control Zones are established around dangerous situations in an attempt to lend order to the situation, prevent unauthorized access to the hazard, contain the agent, and provide functional boundaries for responders (*Attachment 12*).

I. Cold Zone

A. This is a support zone. No contamination is present.
B. No PPE is necessary in this area.
C. Field administrative offices and clean equipment will be housed in this area.
D. Emergency equipment will be stored, if physically possible, at the interface of this area and the warm zone.

II. Warm Zone

A. This is a contamination reduction zone. No contamination should be present in this area.
B. A moderate level of PPE is required in this area. PPE from the hot zone is removed in this zone.
C. Equipment and responders are decontaminated in this zone.

III. Hot Zone

A. This is an exclusion zone. The contaminant is present in this zone.
B. The highest level of PPE that is necessary will be worn in this zone.
C. Responders who leave the hot zone must do so through the warm zone where they will be decontaminated.

Surveillance Zones:
With 48 hours of any H5 or H7 positive diagnosis in poultry, the poultry companies, the Virginia Department of Agriculture and the USDA will implement enhanced surveillance testing of commercial poultry flocks, as well as testing of backyard poultry flocks.

A. The personnel involved in this testing, should follow level D or C personal protective equipment requirements. The level will be decided

upon by the Incident Commander, Safety Officer or the responsible poultry companies. If the responder is to wear a respirator, he/she may need to pass a fit test initially and then annually in order to wear an N95 or higher respirator. A pulmonary function test may be required by some employers.
B. The Bio-security measures listed in Appendix 1 of the "Prevention and Rapid Response for Avian Influenza (H5 and H7) in Virginia" document should be followed when entering / exiting a facility.
C. Personnel that may have exposure to AI contaminated materials should receive the seasonal human flu vaccine from their respective companies / physicians / local health departments in order to limit the opportunity for the AI virus to recombine with human influenza virus (6).

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7. ECDC. "ECDC Guidelines to Minimize the Risk of Humans Acquiring HPAI from Exposure to Infected Birds or Animals" 2005. Downloaded from http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/Health_topics/Avian_Influenza/Guidance.html

8. NIOSH. "Protecting Poultry Workers from Avian Influenza " Publication No. 2008-113. Downloaded from http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2008-113/

References:

CDC. "Prevention and Control of Influenza, Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices" July 2005. Downloaded from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5408a1.htm

Attachment 1: Avian Influenza Responder Consent Form

Please read, circle appropriate response, and initial each item below. Sign form at bottom when completed.

_____ 1. I **understand/do not understand (circle one)** that these guidelines provided by my employer are based on the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for maximum protection for workers exposed to AI virus and that these precautions are being taken for my personal protection against the extremely low risk of human infection with AI virus.

_____ 2. I **have/have not (circle one)** completed and passed the "Avian Influenza Exposure Symptom Questionnaire" prior to being exposed to AI infected poultry or premises contaminated with AI virus.

_____ 3. I **have/have not (circle one)** received the seasonal human flu vaccine within the past 12 months. I **have or have not (circle one)** received this vaccine at least two weeks prior to today/today**.** If I refuse vaccination I **agree/not agree** (**circle one**) to sign the declination form. I **understand/do not understand (circle one)** that this vaccination will not prevent human infection by AI viruses but is intended to minimize the likelihood of an AI virus from recombining with human influenza viruses.

_____ 4. I **have/have not (circle one)** been offered antiviral medications and **agree/do not agree (circle one)** to take them as directed by medical professionals.

_____ 5. I **agree/do not agree (circle one)** to wear the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) recommended by the safety officer at all times during possible exposure to AI virus. This PPE includes but is not limited to: nitrile or latex disposable gloves (replace gloves immediately if torn or otherwise damaged), disposable clothing and foot wear or washable boots that can be cleaned and disinfected on site, eye protection, disposable particulate N-95 (or higher) type respirator, and a hair bonnet. I **have/have not (circle one)** been instructed on how to properly remove contaminated PPE to prevent cross contamination.

_____ 6. I **have/have not (circle one)** been fit tested, pulmonary function tested and approved to wear an N-95 equivalent or higher respirator during the completion of physically strenuous activities.**Fit tests and PFT may not be required for certain respirators.**

_____ 7. I **have/have not (circle one)** been instructed about the importance of strict adherence to and proper use of hand hygiene after contact with AI infected poultry or AI virus contaminated surfaces. After removing protective gloves I **agree/do not agree (circle one)** to thoroughly wash my hands with soap and water for at least 10-15 seconds or to use other hand disinfection procedures as specified by the Safety Officer.

_____ 8. I **agree/do not agree (circle one)** to shower at the end of the work shift in a decontamination unit on site or via arrangements with local hotels using a dirty room for clothing removal and showering and a clean room for dressing in clean clothing to be worn home. Under no circumstances will I wear clothing worn in an AI contaminated environment home: this includes shoes, underwear, etc.

_____ 9. I **agree/do not agree (circle one)** to complete the attached health questionnaire on or about day 7 and again on day 14 after possible exposure to AI virus. If I answer "yes" to any question I **agree/do not agree (circle one)** to be referred to a healthcare provider and to follow their instructions for further examination and specimen collection as needed. I understand that my personal health information may be shared with appropriate county and state health departments and **agree/do not agree (circle one)** to follow additional directions from these agencies if requested to do so.

_____ 10. I **understand/do not understand (circle one)** that a safety officer will be on site to answer any questions that I may have concerning these guidelines.

Printed Name: _____ Date: _____
Signature: _____

Attachment 2: Declination of Human Influenza Vaccine

Declination of Human Influenza Vaccine

I understand that due to my potential occupational exposure to avian influenza, I am being offered the seasonal human influenza vaccine. This vaccination may help to prevent the seasonal human influenza virus from recombining with the avian influenza virus potentially causing a new strain of influenza virus. I understand that by declining this vaccine I continue to be at risk of acquiring seasonal human influenza virus. If in the future I want to be vaccinated with seasonal flu vaccine, I can request the vaccination.

Name (Print): _____
Signature: _____
Agency: _____
Social Security Number (optional):_____
Date: _____

Reason for Declination:

- ☐ Medically contraindicated_____
- ☐ Other:_____

Attachment 2A: Declination of Anti-Viral Medication

Declination of Prophylactic Anti-Viral medication

I understand that due to my potential occupational exposure to avian influenza, I am being offered prophylactic anti-viral medication. When taken as prescribed, this medication may prevent infection with, or illness from, an avian influenza virus. If in the future I want to receive anti-viral medication, I can request to speak with a health care professional.

Name (Print): _____
Signature: _____
Agency: _____
Social Security Number (optional):_____
Date: _____

Reason for Declination:

- ☐ Medically contraindicated_____
- ☐ Other:_____

Attachment 3: Anticipated Exposure Letter Template

MEMO

To: (Medical Provider)
From: County Health Department
Date:
Re: (patient name)

The person identified above is referred to you for consideration of prophylaxis therapy for potential exposure to laboratory confirmed Avian Influenza. The duties leading to this potential exposure will include:

_____

The duties stated will be performed on (mm/dd/yyyy-mm/dd/yyyy).
This patient ( ) has ( ) has not been vaccinated with the current season's influenza vaccine.

Please consider this patient for prophylaxis treatment with antiviral therapy.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact the Communicable Disease staff at (phone number).

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Attachment 4: Request for Post Exposure Prophylactic Treatment Template

MEMO

To: Medical Provider)
From: County Health Department
Date:
Re: (patient name)

The person identified above is referred to you for evaluation and follow-up due to their exposure to laboratory confirmed Avian Influenza. The exposure occurred on (date). The duties leading to this exposure included: _____
_____

This patient ( ) has ( ) has not been vaccinated with the current season's influenza vaccine.

Please consider this patient for post exposure prophylaxis treatment with antiviral therapy.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact the Communicable Disease staff at (phone number).

Attachment 5: Letter to Physician

MEMO

To: (Medical Provider)
From: County Health Department
Date:
Re: (patient name)

The person identified above is referred to you for evaluation and follow-up due to their exposure to laboratory confirmed Avian Influenza. An interview with the patient revealed the following information:

- Interview date _____
- Exposure date _____
- Duties leading to this exposure included: _____ _____
- Symptoms began on _____
- Symptoms include _____
- This patient ( ) has ( ) has not been vaccinated with the current season's influenza vaccine.
- This patient ( ) has ( ) has not received antiviral prophylaxis during the exposure period.

CDC Interim Guidance for Protection of Persons Involved in US Avian Influenza Outbreak Disease Prevention and Control and Eradication Activities (www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/professional/protect-guid.htm) recommends the following evaluation of ill workers:

- Workers who develop a febrile respiratory illness should have a respiratory sample (e.g., nasopharyngeal swab and oropharyngeal swab) collected.
- Optimally, an acute- (within 1 week of illness onset) and convalescent-phase (after 3 weeks of illness onset) serum sample should be collected and stored locally for antibody testing to the Avian Influenza virus if needed.

The Health Department can assist you in submitting swabs and serology for Avian Influenza testing to the state laboratory.

If you would like a copy of the CDC guidelines, have questions, or need additional information, please contact the Communicable Disease staff at (phone number).

Attachment 6: Worker Post-exposure Questionnaire

Last Name _____ First Name _____ MI ____

Phone Number (_____) _____ City _____, State _____

Employer/Agency _____

Hello, my name is _____, and I am calling from the _____ Health Department. We are conducting routine surveillance of the workers involved in the recent avian influenza response effort. Since human infections with avian influenza viruses have been documented, we would like to ask you some questions regarding your activities during the response and any illness that you may have developed subsequently.

Would it be OK to ask you a few questions? (*if Yes proceed to #1*)

If No: >Thank you very much.= _____
(Sign and date)

1. What activities were you involved with during the outbreak response? (Check all that apply)
   - o Culling birds
   - o Bird disposal
   - o Bird transport
   - o Bird composting and/or compost management
   - o Decontamination of trucks
   - o Decontamination of farm and/or farm equipment
   - o Other (please specify)_____

2. Did you have direct contact with poultry, poultry houses, or any other potentially infective material? Y N

3. What personal protective equipment (PPE) were you using? (Check all that apply.)
   - o Surgical mask
   - o Fitted, disposable respirators (N95, N99, N100)
   - o Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR)
   - o Gloves
   - o Protective outerwear (ie Tyvek® suit, disposable coveralls, impermeable apron)
   - o Goggles
   - o Boots
   - o Other_____

4. Did you wear all of this equipment during all activities involving direct contact with potentially infective material? Y N

5. Did you perform daily personal decontamination protocols following your response activities?
   Y N (*If Yes, proceed to #**6**; If No, skip to #**7***)

6. What specific type(s) of personal decontamination did you perform? (Check all that apply.)
   - ○ Disposed of all PPE that was disposable after visit to the farm, but prior to leaving the premises
   - ○ Disinfected non-disposable PPE as specified by outbreak response guidelines
   - ○ Changed clothes after visiting the farm and before leaving the premises
   - ○ Showered prior to leaving the premises
   - ○ Washed your hands prior to leaving the premises

7. Have you received seasonal flu vaccine this season? Y N

   If Yes, what was the date of vaccination? ____ / ____ / ____

8. What were the dates you were on-site at the affected farm?

9. During the 7 days since the last date you were on-site, have you developed any illness? Y N
   (*If Yes, proceed to #**10**; If No, skip to #**15***)

10. Did you have any of the following symptoms?

Conjunctivitis	Y	N
Fever	Y	N
Headache	Y	N
Sore Throat	Y	N
Cough	Y	N
Difficulty Breathing	Y	N
Runny Nose	Y	N
Nasal Congestion	Y	N
Diarrhea	Y	N

   Other symptoms _____

11. What was the date of illness onset? ____ / ____ / ____

12. What was the date well? ____ / ____ / ____

13. Did you receive any treatment for your illness? If so, what, by whom and where?

14. Was any lab testing performed for your illness? If so, what were the results? What lab performed the testing?

15. Did you take any antiviral medication during or after you assisted with this response? Y N (*If Yes, proceed to #**16**; If No, skip to #**19***)

16. What was the name of antiviral medication?_____
(Such as Amantadine (Symmetrel), Rimantadine (Flumadine), Oseltamivir (Tamiflu)).

17. How long did you take the antiviral medication? (Choose the best answer.)
- ○ Daily, but only the days I was assisting with depopulation and/or disposal
- ○ Daily while I was assisting with depopulation and disposal and for 7 days after that
- ○ Daily, but I started after I was no longer assisting with this operation
- ○ Occasionally throughout the time I was assisting with this operation
- ○ Occasionally throughout the time immediately after I was no longer assisting with this operation
- ○ Occasionally both while I was assisting with the operation and immediately after I was no longer assisting with this operation

18. What, if any, adverse side effects did you have during your course of antiviral medication?
- ○ None
- ○ Vomiting
- ○ Diarrhea
- ○ Nausea
- ○ Other (please specify)_____

19. What other individuals, agencies, or companies were involved in the outbreak response? (Check all that apply.)
- ○ Poultry company workers
- ○ Workers contracted specifically for depopulation and cleaning/disinfection of premises
- ○ Workers contracted specifically for composting purposes
- ○ Federal or state government workers
- ○ Other (please specify)_____

20. Can you provide contact information for anyone/group identified in #19?

21. Do you have any other comments or information regarding human health issues associated with this outbreak response?

22. Have any of your family members or other close contacts developed any of the above symptoms? □ No □ Yes If yes, who?

Name Age (Yrs.) Relationship Contact #

_____

_____

If you develop any illness within 7 to 10 days of the last date you were on the farm, we recommend you seek medical attention and report the illness to your local health department. We greatly appreciate your help with this investigation. If you have any further questions, please call the Virginia Department of Health at 804-864-8141 and ask to speak with either Dr. Julia Murphy or Dr. Karen Gruszynski. Thank you.

_____

Signature of interviewer

Attachment 7: LPAI Worker Fact Sheet

What is low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI)?

Worldwide, there are many strains of avian influenza (AI) virus that can cause varying amounts of clinical illness in poultry. AI viruses can be classified into low pathogenicity (LPAI) and high pathogenicity (HPAI) based on genetic sequencing and the severity of the illness they cause in poultry. Some LPAI virus strains are capable of mutating into HPAI viruses.

Migratory waterfowl have proved to be a natural reservoir for LPAI.

How does a person become infected with LPAI?

Not many human cases of LPAI have been identified; however, it is believed that most cases of avian influenza infection in humans have resulted from direrct contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces. Indirect exposures may occur if the virus is aerosolized and contaminates exposed surfaces of the mouth, nose, or eyes, or is inhaled into the lungs.

What kind of symptoms would I have if I became ill with LPAI?

While it is not known how the distinction between low pathogenic and highly pathogenic strains might impact the health risk to humans, the human cases of LPAI that have been identified usually report mild symptoms, such as eye infections, fevers and respiratory symptoms. If you develop these symptoms, you should see your doctor.

How quickly would I develop these symptoms after I was exposed?

If symptoms are going to develop they will usually occur within one week after the exposure. Responders who may have had contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces should closely monitor themselves for these symptoms for seven to ten days following their last potential exposure to avian influenza. For many people this will mean monitoring themselves for one week following their last visit to a farm where LPAI was recently detected. Responders should also seek medical attention during the time of potential exposure related activities if they develop fever, respiratory symptoms, or conjunctivitis.

Why should I get the seasonal flu vaccine?

Responders should be vaccinated for the seasonal flu because there is an added concern that a person infected with a LPAI virus could also become infected with a normal human influenza virus at the same time. This may allow for the mixing of the LPAI virus and the seasonal human influenza virus. Such an event could result in the development a new variation of the influenza virus that could potentially be transmitted easily from person-to-person.

Is there anything particular I should tell my doctor if I become ill?

Tell your doctor that you may have been exposed to LPAI through your involvement in these activities. Share this document with your physician, provide information regarding when your symptoms started and when you last visited the poultry farm, and identify whether or not you have had a seasonal flu vaccine. It is important to detect an LPAI infection in a person early so that medication can be prescribed in order to shorten the duration of the illness and limit the potential for viral mixing and further transmission.

Attachment 8: HPAI Worker Fact Sheet

What is high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)?

Worldwide, there are many strains of avian influenza (AI) virus that can cause varying amounts of clinical illness in poultry. AI viruses can be classified into low pathogenicity (LPAI) and high pathogenicity (HPAI) based upon genetic sequencing and the severity of the illness they cause in poultry. Certain HPAI viruses have caused serious illness and even death in humans.

How does a person become infected with HPAI?

Human cases of HPAI have been identified; however, it is believed that most cases of avian influenza infection in humans have resulted from contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces. A possible route of infection is consuming infected, raw or undercooked poultry or poultry products. Indirect exposures may occur if the aerosolized virus lands on exposed surfaces of the mouth, nose, or eyes, or is inhaled into the lungs.

What kind of symptoms would I have if I became ill with HPAI?

While it is not known how the distinction between low pathogenic and highly pathogenic strains might impact the health risk to humans, the human cases of HPAI that have been identified have reported signs and symptoms of fever, cough, shortness of breath, muscle aches, diarrhea, eye infections, pneumonia and severe respiratory diseases. If you have been exposed to infected poultry and develop these symptoms, you should see your doctor.

How quickly would I develop these symptoms after I was exposed?

If symptoms are going to develop they will usually occur within two to four days after the exposure. Responders who have had contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces should closely monitor themselves for these symptoms for seven to ten days following their last potential exposure to avian influenza. For many people this will mean monitoring themselves for one week following their last visit to a farm where HPAI was recently detected. Responders should also seek medical attention any time of they develop fever, respiratory symptoms, gastrointestinal symptoms or conjunctivitis.

Should I receive the seasonal flu vaccine?

People should also receive the seasonal flu vaccine. In this particular situation, there is concern that a person infected with HPAI could also become infected with a normal human influenza virus at the same time. This may allow for the mixing of the HPAI virus and the seasonal human influenza virus. Such an event could result in the development a new variation of the influenza virus that could potentially be transmitted easily from person-to-person.

Is there anything particular I should tell my doctor if I become ill?

Tell your doctor that you may have been exposed to HPAI through your involvement in these activities. Share this document with your physician, provide information regarding when your symptoms started and when you last visited the poultry farm, and identify whether or not you have had a seasonal flu vaccine. It is important to detect an HPAI infection in a person early so that medication could be prescribed in order to shorten the duration of the illness and limit the potential for viral mixing and further transmission.

Attachment 9: Classification Levels of Personal Protective Equipment

- **Level A** protection is required when the greatest potential for exposure to hazards exists, and when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required. Examples of Level A clothing and equipment include positive-pressure, full face-piece self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, totally encapsulated chemical- and vapor-protective suit, inner and outer protective gloves, and disposable protective suit, gloves, and boots.

- **Level B** protection is required under circumstances requiring the highest level of respiratory protection, with lesser level of skin protection. Examples of Level B protection include positive-pressure, full face-piece self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves, face shield, hooded disposable suit and outer chemical-resistant boots.

- **Level C** protection is required when the concentration and type of airborne substances is known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met. Typical Level C equipment includes full-face air purifying respirators, disposable coveralls, inner and outer protective gloves, googles, hard hat, and disposable chemical-resistant outer boots / boot covers in addition to the requirements of Level D. The main difference between Level C and Level B protection is the type of equipment used to protect the respiratory system.

- **Level D** protection is the minimum protection required. Level D protection may be sufficient when no contaminants are present or work operations preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation or contact with hazardous levels of contaminants. Appropriate Level D protective equipment may include gloves, hairnets, coveralls, safety glasses, coveralls, face shield, and chemical-resistant, steel-toe boots or shoes.

Attachment 10: Responder Screening Checklist

1. Today's date:_____

2. Patient name:_____

3. Patient phone Number: _____

4. Patient residence (county and state): _____

5. Patient's job title/ role within this response:_____

6. Has the patient passed: Respirator fit testing (Yes/No) _____

Required (Yes/No) _____

Pulmonary function test (Yes/No)_____

Required (Yes/No) _____

7. What respirator is the patient approved to wear?

a. _____ N, R, or P disposable respirator (filter-mask, non- cartridge type only).
b. _____ Other type (for example, half- or full-facepiece type, powered-air purifying, supplied-air, self-contained breathing apparatus).

8. Has the patient received a seasonal flu vaccine? (Yes/No) _____ Date given_____

8a. If **No**, has the patient signed a declination form? (Yes/No) _____

9. Has the patient received a prescription for anti-virals? (Yes/No) _____
Drug name: _____
Dosage: _____
Number of doses prescribed? _____

9a. If **No**, has the patient signed a declination form? (Yes/No)_____

10. Is this patient restricted from performing certain tasks? (Yes/No) _____
10a. if so, what tasks can he/she not perform: _____
_____

This form has been completed by:

Medical Professional Name: _____

Signature: _____
Phone number: _____
Employer / Agency / Organization: _____

Attachment 11: Health Assessment Template

Responder Name:
(Last) _____
(First) _____
Company/Agency _____

Health Assessment:

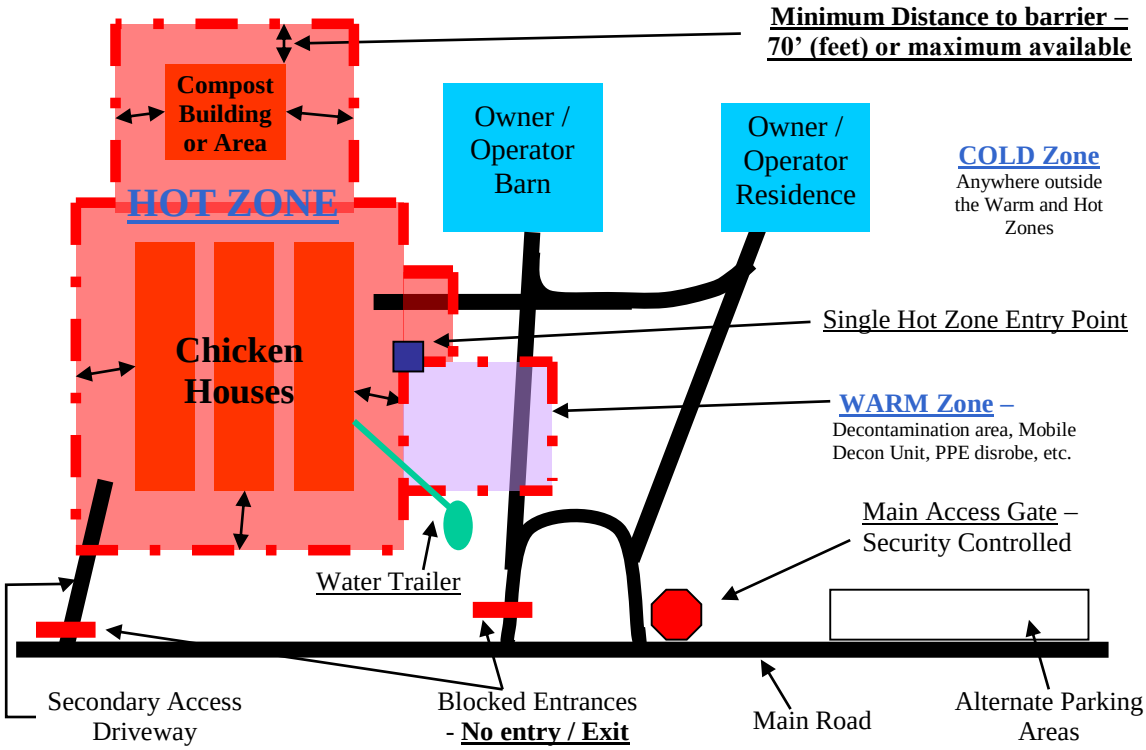
Symptoms	Day 0 (Today's Date: _____)			Day 7 (Today's Date:_____)			Day 14 (Today's Date: _____)		
	Circle One	Date of Onset	Date Resolved	Circle One	Date of Onset	Date Resolved	Circle One	Date of Onset	Date Resolved
Fever	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Measured Temp ≥ 100F	Yes No Temp°:			Yes No Temp°:			Yes No Temp°:		
Cough	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Sore Throat	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Runny Nose	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Body Aches *	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Red or Watery Eyes	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Diarrhea	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Headache	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Drowsiness	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		
Other: _____	Yes No			Yes No			Yes No		

* Symptom by itself does not indicate referral to local health department for follow-up

Additional documentation may be on an attached form.

Attachment 12: Hot, Warm and Cold Surveillance Zones

Sample Farm Layout / Diagram w/ ZONES



Appendix 21 Protocol for HPAI

A positive PCR diagnosis of H5 or H7 virus coupled with classical HPAI clinical symptoms with mortality rates of 30 percent or greater requires immediate (within 24 hours) depopulation and onsite disposal of the index flock. It will not be practical to await NVSL virus isolation results before acting.

The Commissioner of Agriculture will immediately request and attempt to secure within 24 hours a Declaration of Emergency from the Governor.

The infected flock will be immediately quarantined. The flock will be depopulated humanely by a pre-identified depopulation team, including a safety officer, who will be on site during the operation. Guidelines for team health and safety are contained in Appendix 20.

A disposal team, following strict biosecurity protocols, will compost the carcasses in-house if possible. If in-house methods are not feasible due to building or equipment access limitations, the carcasses will be composted on-site, but out of the house. See Appendix 16 for detailed on-site composting procedures. Alternative, backup methods of disposal will be evaluated and implemented as necessary.

Poultry companies will immediately cease all service staff farm visits, and only essential farm visits will be allowed following stringent biosecurity protocols.

Poultry companies will notify all growers within 24 hours.

The VPF will notify vendors within 24 hours and request immediate cessation of all but essential farm visits.

Barrel Surveillance of all flocks within a two-mile radius and any high-risk contact flocks will be completed within 24 hours in accordance with protocols found in Appendix 11. All flocks within a six-mile radius will be tested within 72 hours. Region-wide testing will be completed within two weeks. Region-wide, a negative antigen test (PCR) will be required before any poultry is moved to the processing plant.

VPF, VDACS, USDA, and DOH spokespersons will field media inquiries. These organizations will work cooperatively on media messages, and will consider holding daily press conferences.

Appendix 22 Poultry Health Emergency Contacts

Appendix 23 “Controlled marketing” Protocol

Controlled Marketing – At the discretion of the State Veterinarian and in consultation with USDA APHIS, poultry that are infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI may be allowed to move for controlled marketing in accordance with 9 CFR 56.5 (c) and the following requirements.

1. Poultry infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI will not be transported to processing until at least 21 days after the acute phase of the infection has concluded. This determination will be made by the State Veterinarian.
2. Strict biosecurity measures must be maintained to ensure that the virus does not spread during the extended time that the flock needs to clear the virus and meet conditions for movement to processing.
3. The flock must be sampled and tested negative for H5/H7 avian influenza virus within 72 hours prior to movement. Approved virus detection tests such as rRT-PCR or virus isolation must be used.
4. All personnel involved in the load out must observe strict biosecurity procedures including disinfection of all clothing, footwear, vehicles, and equipment that leave the farm.
5. All vehicles and containers transporting the flock to processing must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the facility after unloading.
6. Following controlled marketing of a flock cleaning and disinfection of the premises, litter handling, and quarantine release will be performed according to Appendix 13 or Appendix 14.

APPENDIX 23 A CONTROLLED MARKETING CHECKLISTS

Approval for the controlled marketing of a flock infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI is at the discretion of VDACS and APHIS. Controlled marketing would be considered under the following criteria:

Serology positive/virus negative

- Flock is serologically positive but has tested negative for virus.
- To be considered virus negative would require that the flock has been tested by RT-PCR or VI a minimum of 2 times at least 7 days apart. The last test should be conducted within 3 days of processing. Sample size is 11 swabs per house with a minimum of 33 swabs per flock.
- There are no clinical signs present in the flock.
- Strict biosecurity as outlined in the flock plan can be maintained until the flock is processed.
- Processing plant is available to receive the birds.
- Processing can occur when there is sufficient time to allow for a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the processing plant as well as all equipment used in the loading and transportation of the flock (e.g.) at the end of the week or the end of a shift.
- The preferred holding period for the flock is 21 days after the first detection of a positive serologic test. Consideration may be given to a shorter holding period based on other factors such as animal welfare.

Virus positive

- Flock is of an age where it could be held for the required time period. The holding period is 21 days after the acute phase of the disease. The end of the acute phase of the disease is defined as the first negative virus detection test.
- The flock should be tested for virus by RT-PCR and/or VI. Sample size is 11 swabs per house with a minimum of 33 swabs per flock.
- Strict biosecurity as outlined in the flock plan can be maintained until the flock is processed.
- Proximity to other commercial farms.
- Processing plant is available to receive the birds.
- Processing can occur when there is sufficient time to allow for a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the processing plant as well as all equipment used in the loading and transportation of the flock (e.g.) at the end of the week or the end of a shift.

Other items for consideration:

- Proximity to other commercial flocks.
- Treated flocks must not be moved to the processing plant without notification to Virginia Poultry Federation (VPF) within four days of movement.

- Once notified, VPF will notify poultry industry companies, VDACS, and APHIS of the time and route to the processing plant.

Appendix 24 – Diagnostic Resources

The overall mission of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) Animal Health Laboratory System (AHLS) is to provide quality diagnostic and regulatory testing of specimens from animals, raw foods and limited environmental origin to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia in a timely manner and at reasonable cost. As such, the 4 regional animal health laboratories (RAHLs), and in particular the Harrisonburg RAHL, provide diagnostic support for the detection of avian influenza throughout the Commonwealth. All 4 RAHLs are authorized by the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), and follow NPIP protocols and procedures. The Harrisonburg RAHL is a member laboratory of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), providing contract real time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) testing for Avian Influenza (AI) and Exotic Newcastle Disease (END), in support of regional and national AI and END surveillance testing programs. Other AI testing services include agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID), and antigen capture immunoassay (ACIA) testing.

There is a written MOU in place that the lab will immediately report all non-negative results to the State Veterinarian and samples sent to NVSL for confirmation.

The VDACS NPIP approved laboratory providing AI testing:

Harrisonburg RAHL
621 Mt. Clinton Pike
Harrisonburg, VA 22802
(540) 209-9130

(Necropsy/pathology, ELISA, AGID RT-PCR, ACIA)

Additional VDACS approved laboratories providing diagnostic services:

Lynchburg RAHL
4832 Tyreeanna Rd.
Lynchburg, VA 24504
(434) 947-2518

(Necropsy/pathology)

Warrenton RAHL
272 Academy Hill Road
Warrenton, VA 20186
(540) 347-6385

(Necropsy/pathology)

Wytheville RAHL
250 Cassell Road
Wytheville, VA 24382
(276) 228-5501

(Necropsy/pathology)

Although all of the VDACS RAHLs above provide necropsy services to poultry producers in the Commonwealth, other routine and surge diagnostic testing for avian influenza occurs at the Harrisonburg RAHL. Analysts at the Harrisonburg RAHL are required to complete yearly avian influenza proficiency testing surveys coordinated by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) for both serology (AGID) and PCR testing. All avian influenza testing is conducted with strict adherence to NVSL and NAHLN protocols.

Any reactive samples are immediately forwarded to the NVSL for confirmatory testing. Those samples are sent via Federal Express overnight delivery.

By virtue of the flexibility inherent in the regional animal health laboratory system, additional personnel and diagnostic testing capabilities are available to the Harrisonburg RAHL in the event of a need for surge capacity testing. For example, RT-PCR testing capability can be increased 4 fold overnight by the supplementation of additional thermocycler equipment normally used in the other RAHLs for other programs. Overall surge capacity is primarily dependent on the availability of testing reagents.

Routine and Surge Capacity for AI testing at the Harrisonburg RAHL

Test	Routine	Surge Capacity
AGID	104,000/year	200,000
ACIA	Variable, depending on test kit availability	
RRT-PCR	2000/year	52,000

Appendix 25 – Compliance Agreement Sample Template

Compliance Agreement

Between USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and {Insert producer/owner name}

For LPAI Indemnity Payment

A. <u>USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Service agrees to:</u>

1. Review, approve and submit for payment indemnity claims arising from LPAI eradication and control activities, including reasonable costs associated with cleaning and disinfection of premises after removal of birds. Approval will be granted on the agreed upon associated costs and expenses indicated in this document as documented by the following: 1. Itemized invoices, 2. Indemnity forms (VS form 1-23), and 3. Other requested and justifiable documentation of expenses as described in the APHIS VS Guidance Documents.

B. <u>Producer Responsibilities:</u>

1. To have fully complied with the Virginia Initial State Response and Containment Plan (ISRCP) for H5/H7 Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza for depopulation, removal and disposal of affected poultry and materials as well as cleaning and disinfection (C&D) of affected premises as provided and approved by USDA APHIS, VS VA, VDACS, and the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force.

2. To have a signed flock plan and compliance agreement in place prior to initiating any activities for which indemnity will be claimed.

3. To have completed the procedures as described in the attached document and provided the requested documentation itemizing the associated costs.

4. To ensure that the premises are not repopulated until the quarantine is lifted and repopulation is authorized in writing by VDACS. This will include negative environmental sampling post C&D and approval of Depopulation

and Disposal, C&D, and surveillance procedures described in the required flock plan.

5. If the above responsibilities are not met, indemnity payments may be withheld and the replacement flock on this premise may be ineligible for future indemnification.

C. Inspection of the Premises:

1. Prior to commencing C&D procedures, the premises to be cleaned should be closely inspected with the producer, officials from VDACS and APHIS to determine if there are materials present for which C&D processes would be impractical (i.e. curtains, light traps, etc.). Indicate date of inspection: {insert date}
2. Any items identified as impractical to C&D must be appraised and the fair market values and disposal costs indicated in the compliance agreement.
3. If during the C&D process, items not identified during the inspection are found to be impractical to clean or are becoming damaged during normal cleaning processes, cleaning should be halted and the producer should contact VDACS and/or APHIS to arrange for an immediate inspection and appraisal.
4. If all parties agree, an amendment can be made to the compliance agreement to cover the fair market value and disposal costs for these items. Items should not be disposed of until the amendment to the compliance agreement is signed by all parties.
5. Damage caused by cleaning activities may not be covered by indemnity, but will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine if repairs would be eligible for indemnity.

D. Cost Estimates:

{The compliance agreement should be specific enough for costs to be accurately estimated. It is suggested that costs be listed by activity. This list is an example of the types of activities performed based on the C&D requirements in §56.5, but actual processes will depend on the requirements in the State ISRCP and the type of facility being cleaned. Detailed cost estimates should be listed under each activity. A cost estimate template can be found in Appendix D of the APHIS VS Guidance Documents to assist with determining reasonable estimates; see examples below}

Activities that are required for this compliance agreement for C&D include:

{Remove any items that do not apply; add any additional items necessary for the specific facility}

1. Insecticide and rodenticide application (chemicals must be approved by VS) – cost of the materials, labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete.
   {For Example: Application of insecticide and rodenticide: estimated 1.5 hours of labor at $16.50 per hour, plus $150 for 2 bottles of Dura shield insecticide and $72 for 1 pail of Formula-10 rodenticide (applied as per label directions).

   Cost: $246.75}

2. Closing and/or heating of building – cost of electricity/propane etc. for the number of days in the billing cycle activities were performed.
   {For example: See attached cost estimate template}

   Cost: $243.66}

3. Composting –labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete, fuel for equipment, any equipment rental required
4. Litter/compost removal and disposal- labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete, fuel for equipment, any equipment rental required
5. Equipment disassembly/reassembly- labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete
6. Dusting/ dry cleaning - labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete, fuel for equipment, any equipment rental required
7. Wet cleaning - labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete, fuel for equipment, any equipment rental required. Compliance agreements should specify what items and areas are to be wet cleaned. Only areas with gross organic contamination that cannot be cleaned using dry processes should be wet cleaned. Power washers should be used sparingly and with caution as damage to surfaces and equipment can result.
8. Drying - cost electricity/propane etc. for the number of days in the billing cycle activities were performed.
9. Disinfection - cost of the materials, labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete. Disinfectants used must comply with the §71.10 and demonstrate efficacy for AI viruses. Regional approval of the proposed

disinfectants and application methods will be required to ensure that not only are the product and application method economical, but also efficacious in the control of AI in the specific structure and materials that are to be disinfected. Disinfectants should be applied as specified by the manufacturer. If the manufacturer specifies the use of a power washer to apply disinfectant, proper care should be taken not to cause damage to the building and other materials.

10. Litter replacement – cost of litter, labor cost per hour and number of hours to complete, fuel for equipment, any equipment rental required

If at any time during the disposal and/or C&D processes it becomes clear that the amounts provided in the initial compliance agreement were underestimated by more than 10% for a specific activity, the claimant should immediately contact the Cooperating State Agency and/or APHIS and submit an amendment to the compliance agreement. The amendment should include justifications for any additional amounts requested. No payment will be made for amounts more than 10% above the estimates for activities in the original compliance agreement if an amendment is not submitted and signed at the time the activity was taking place.

APHIS will review claims for indemnity for disposal, cleaning and disinfection to ensure that all expenditures relate directly to activities described in §56.5, the Virginia ISRCP and this compliance agreement. {See Appendix E – Cost Reporting Template for an example of how actual costs might be reported and the documentation required. Note that in the example the actual costs were actually more than 10% over the estimate and how this was authorized.}

Producer/Grower:

Address of Affected Facility:

Owner Name:

Signature Producer/Grower Representative: _____**-** _____ **Date:** _____

Signature Emergency Management: _____**-** _____ **Date:** _____

Signature State Veterinarian: _____
Date: _____

Signature USDA APHIS Assistant District Director:
_____ Date: _____

Signature USDA APHIS VS District Director: _____
Date: _____

Attachment(s): {Indicate any attachments to the signed document including cost estimates information}

{Compliance Agreement Cost Template}

Appendix 26 – Sample Flock Plan Template

Flock Plan
H5/H7 LPAI Depopulation, Controlled Marketing, Disposal, Cleaning and Disinfection Procedures for Commercial Premises in Virginia

This is a written flock management agreement developed between USDA, APHIS, VS and the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS), with input from (Owner) _____ and (Producer/Grower) _____. {If applicable}

{Remove sections that do not apply}

Depopulation will be the primary responsibility of _____ who may be reimbursed for certain expenses before depopulation based on the fair market value of the poultry, as determined by an appraisal. Appraisals of poultry must be signed by the owners of the poultry before the destruction of the poultry, unless the owners, VS, and VDACS agree that the poultry may be destroyed immediately.

Controlled marketing will be the primary responsibility of _____. Poultry moved for controlled marketing will not be eligible for indemnity.

Disposal will be the primary responsibility of _____ who may be reimbursed for certain expenses before disposal.

Cleaning and Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials will be the primary responsibility of _____ who may be reimbursed for certain expenses based on receipts or other documentation maintained by the claimant verifying expenditures for cleaning and disinfection activities.

Quarantine and Enhanced Biosecurity:

{Insert details of the quarantine placed on the premises as well as biosecurity measures that must be followed for the duration of the quarantine period, such as policies for visitors, personnel, deliveries, carcass disposal etc.}

Requests for Indemnity for Disposal, Cleaning and Disinfection Activities

Any disposal of poultry and eggs and cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances and materials for which indemnity is requested must be performed under a separate compliance agreement between the claimant, the Cooperating State Agency and VS. The compliance agreement must be signed by all parties before the start of any of the activities for which indemnity is claimed. Any work

performed before the compliance agreement is signed will not be eligible for reimbursement.

The quarantine will be lifted and restocking allowed after the following procedures have been completed:

{Remove sections that do not apply}

Depopulation
The affected premises will be depopulated in a timely manner. Workers will be fit tested and medically approved before entering the farm and will don appropriate PPE. Biosecurity will be maintained using a clean area and dirty area, to be established before depopulation and disposal start. An aerial photo of the affected premises may be helpful in determining the location of certain equipment used in the process.

Poultry will be depopulated using _____. Personnel from _____ will conduct the depopulation process. Personnel from _____ will supervise the process. Depopulation must be conducted under the direct supervision of State or Federal Personnel.

Controlled Marketing
Poultry infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI must not be transported to a slaughter plant or market for controlled marketing until 21 days after the acute phase of the infection. Within 7 days prior to slaughter, each flock moved for controlled marketing must be tested for H5/H7 LPAI and found to be free of the virus. {Insert testing procedures to be used here; note that antigen capture is not an appropriate test to determine virus freedom} Poultry moved for controlled marketing will not be eligible for indemnity; however, costs related to cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances and materials that came into contact with poultry that are moved for controlled marketing will be eligible for indemnity. {Insert biosecurity measures for load-out and transport (i.e. end of day slaughter, truck routes to avoid other poultry premises etc.) and C&D procedures for conveyances here}

Disposal of Destroyed Poultry and Eggs
The destroyed birds and eggs within the poultry houses will be disposed of by {insert disposal method} with the concurrence of VS, VDACS, and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality following the procedures below.

{Insert carcass disposal procedures as specified in the ISRCP and appropriate to the facility. Include C&D requirements for conveyances}

Preparation for Cleaning and Disinfection

{Insert pre-C&D procedures as specified in the ISRCP and appropriate to the facility including heating, closing of the building(s), rodenticide and insecticide application, cleaning of feathers and debris from the outside of the facility and if applicable, carcass composting procedures}

Do not clean out the house or move or spread litter until any H5/H7 LPAI virus that may have contaminated the manure and litter is inactivated , as determined by VDACS and in accordance with {insert appropriate section of ISRCP}.

{Insert disposal procedures as specified in the ISRCP and appropriate to the facility including procedures for removing and disposing of litter, compost, feed and any other organic materials as well as C&D of conveyances}

Destruction and disposal of materials

In the case of materials for which the cost of cleaning and disinfection would exceed the value of the materials or for which cleaning and disinfection would be impractical for any reason, the destruction and disposal of the materials must be conducted in accordance with the ISRCP and in accordance with VS Guidance 8601.1. Prior VS approval is required for destruction of materials for which indemnity will be claimed.

Cleaning and Disinfection

Before commencing C&D procedures, the premises to be cleaned should be closely inspected with the producer, officials from the Cooperating State Agency and VS to determine if there are materials present for which C&D would be impractical (such as curtains and light traps). Any items identified as impractical to C&D must be appraised and the fair market values and disposal costs determined. If during the C&D process, items not identified during the inspection are found to be impractical to clean or are becoming damaged during normal cleaning processes, cleaning should halt. The Cooperating State Agency or VS should be contacted to arrange for an immediate inspection and appraisal of these items.

Cleaning and washing should ensure that all materials and substances contaminated with H5/H7 LPAI virus, such as manure, dried blood, and other organic materials, are removed from all surfaces.

{Insert cleaning procedures as specified in the ISRCP and appropriate to the facility. Note that wet cleaning and/or pressure washing is not required in all cases and cleaning procedures should be developed for each facility based on

the facility construction, weather, and amount of organic contamination. The procedures listed here should specify what items and areas are to be wet cleaned. Only areas with gross organic contamination that cannot be cleaned using dry processes should be wet cleaned. Power washers should be used sparingly and with caution as damage to surfaces and equipment can result.}

Disinfection of premises and materials: When cleaning has been completed and all surfaces are dry, all interior surfaces of the structure should be saturated with a disinfectant authorized in 9 CFR 71.10(a) and approved by the VS Regional Director. Disinfectants should be applied as specified by the manufacturer. If the manufacturer specifies the use of a power washer to apply disinfectant, care should be taken not to cause damage to the building and other materials. Apply disinfectant to all surfaces, making sure that the disinfectant gets into cracks and crevices. Pay special attention to automatic feeders and other closed areas to ensure adequate disinfection. {Insert specific disinfection procedures as specified in the ISRCP and appropriate to the facility here}

Cleaning and disinfection of conveyances: Clean and disinfect all trucks and vehicles used in transporting affected poultry or materials before soil dries in place. Both exterior surfaces, including the undercarriage, and interior surfaces, including truck cabs, must be cleaned. The interior of the truck cabs should be washed with clean water and sponged with a disinfectant authorized in 9 CFR 71.10(a) and approved by the USDA APHIS VS Regional Director. Manure and litter removed from these vehicles should be handled in a manner similar to that described in 9 CFR 56.5 (d)(2)(i). {Insert specific disinfection procedures as specified in the ISRCP and appropriate to the conveyances here}

Surveillance of control/monitoring zones, contact surveys, and movement restrictions:

As provided for in the initial State Response and Containment Plan, Prevention and Rapid Response for Avian Influenza (H5 and H7) in Virginia, on-farm surveillance will consist of dead barrel AI surveillance testing (Appendix 11) within a minimum of a 2 mile radius and on any other high risk contact farm. Additionally beginning within 48 hours of any H5 or H7 positive diagnosis and for a minimum of 21 days after the last diagnosed case, region-wide AI surveillance will be implemented (see Appendix 4). When the region-wide AI surveillance is completed, scale down testing (Appendix 5) will begin and will continue for 42 days.

Activities after cleaning and disinfection

Premises should be checked for virus before repopulation in accordance with the ISRCP. This will include negative environmental sampling after cleaning and disinfection and completion of the surveillance procedures described above.

{Insert specific environmental sampling, down-time and/or inspection requirements as specified in the ISRCP and appropriate to the premises here}

The premises may not be restocked with poultry until the quarantine is lifted and written approval for restocking is received from VDACS.

Producer/Grower:

Address of Affected Facility:

Owner Name:

Signature Producer/Grower Representative: _____ Date: _____

Signature Emergency Management: _____ Date: _____

Signature State Veterinarian: _____ Date: _____

Signature USDA APHIS VS VA Assistant District Director: _____ Date: _____

Signature USDA APHIS VS District Director: _____ Date: _____

Appendix 27 – VPF Company Notification Protocol

When the rapid response plan requires VPF to notify Virginia poultry companies of diagnostic testing results, it is important that both VPF and poultry companies manage the information efficiently, effectively, and discretely. VPF will attempt to notify a designated primary contact at each company. If that attempt is unsuccessful, VPF will attempt to notify designated backup contacts with each company. VPF will use its discretion to determine the most appropriate means of notification, such as phone call and e-mail. The designated poultry company contact or backup will be responsible for sharing the information with others within his or her company on a need-to-know basis only. The information should NOT be disseminated beyond company personnel with a definite need to know.

Following are primary and backup contacts for each VA poultry company: